

WATER LOGGED — Cars stalled in Little Rock, Ark., as rain-spawned floodwaters covered the center of the city. Eleven persons died and hundreds were stranded when downpours over the Midwest caused floods in states from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border.

Dropouts Said to Find U.S. Secret Files

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., Sept. 14 (AP) — High school dropouts who stumbled on top-secret documents in a stolen car have hidden them in an abandoned house and tried to sell them, the Winston-Salem Journal said today.

The documents were in a trunk that belonged to Graham Martin of Winston-Salem, the last American ambassador to South Vietnam. He took the documents with him when he fled Saigon before it fell to the North Vietnamese in April, 1975.

The trunk was in a car belonging to Mr. Martin's daughter. The car was stolen in December. The thieves stripped the car and came upon the trunk packed with file folders and notebooks. FBI agents

found the folders scattered in the woods near the spot where the car was found.

The Journal said the notebooks, including maps pinpointing locations of U.S. missile silos, were not discovered until February when a Winston-Salem student told his teacher he thought he knew about some secret documents.

The paper, quoting unnamed sources close to the investigation, said that the student claimed that he had friends who knew the car thieves. The student produced a notebook which included letters from President Nixon, military records and maps and other government documents.

School officials told the FBI, which, the Journal said, agreed not to charge the thieves in exchange for help and the documents.

The youths reportedly tried to sell some of the notebooks to local attorneys, but it was not known whether any were actually sold.

The Washington Post reported yesterday that federal authorities were studying whether to prosecute Mr. Martin for keeping the documents.

Mr. Martin, recovering from lung surgery at Baptist Hospital here, said this week he intended to turn the documents, which he claims were his personal property, over to the Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin, Texas.

Suit Grew Out of 1960s Civil-Rights Surveillance

Memphis Agrees to Ban Political Spying by Police

By Charles R. Babcock

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14 (WP) — In what is described as a precedent-setting agreement, Memphis officials have signed a court settlement that prohibits police spying on political groups.

Jack Novik, an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, said yesterday that the settlement is

the first of its kind in the country. The precedent is important, he said, because the ACLU is involved in similar suits in several cities including Washington, Chicago, Houston and Detroit — and has been working to get other cities to pass ordinances barring such intelligence-gathering.

Arthur Shea, deputy city attorney in Memphis, said yesterday

that the suit was "a backlash from the 60s... We had organizations, we didn't know what they were doing. It was the duty of the police to make sure."

"Hindsight is always 20-20," he said. "We can see now there were transgressions, but we were trying to make sure the city didn't burn down more than it did," he said. "We agreed to do what we've always been doing, following the law."

Illegal Activities Denied

In the court settlement approved Tuesday by U.S. District Judge Robert McKee Jr. in Memphis, the city denies any illegal activities by its "domestic intelligence unit" in monitoring civil-rights activists in the 1960s.

But the city agrees not to engage in any form of political intelligence-gathering in the future. Activities included in the prohibition are use of informants and taking photos and license numbers of participants in public rallies.

To insure that such surveillance activities aren't shifted to another intelligence unit, the city also agreed to review each criminal investigation that might touch on First Amendment rights, according to the court order.

The suit was filed two years ago on behalf of political activists in Memphis who asked city police for their files, only to find that the files had been hurriedly destroyed.

Through depositions over the next several months, however, ACLU attorneys established that informants for the Memphis do-

Dr. J.A. Myers Dies; an Expert On Tuberculosis

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 14 (AP) — Dr. Jay Arthur Myers, 89, a retired University of Minnesota professor who was an expert in tuberculosis control, died Monday.

Dr. Myers, who wrote 23 books and more than 700 scientific papers, was professor emeritus of internal medicine and public health at the university when he retired in 1957, after 43 years on the faculty.

He was one of the first doctors to recognize the need to fight the tuberculosis bacillus rather than simply isolate tuberculosis victims.

Minimal November Losses Expected

U.S. Primaries Raise Democratic Hopes

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT) — The results of primary elections in 14 states Tuesday reinforced major trends already under way in this year's state and federal campaigns: a minimum of party and White House influence, an advantage for incumbents, a low turnout of voters and the strong influence of heavy spending and intense campaigning by special interests.

With only six states left to hold primaries, political experts predict only modest gains for Republican candidates in the November general election, even though the party out of the White House normally picks up offices in a mid-term election.

But the next Congress is likely to be even more difficult for the president to deal with than the present one, which has refused to go along with many White House initiatives even though it is heavily Democratic. This is because many incumbent Democrats have established themselves as independent of the White House and the national party.

Republicans thus have given up hope of winning back the 45 seats they lost in the post-Watergate elections of 1974. They are talking of winning 20 to 25 at the most. They could lose two or three seats in the Senate, although they are hopeful of winning that many.

Republican Chances

The best hope for Republicans is in governorships, of which they hold only 12. But the strong showing by incumbent Democrats indicates that at least some of them would be difficult to beat in the general election. Of seven sitting Democratic governors with primary opposition Tuesday, only Gov. Blair Lee of Maryland was defeated.

A surprise was the apparent victory of conservative businessman Robert Short in the Democratic

primary for the Senate in Minnesota.

According to unofficial returns, Mr. Short upset Rep. Don Fraser, a liberal who had the endorsement of the former strong Democratic Farmer-Labor Party that has dominated politics in Minnesota since World War II.

Rep. Fraser ran a campaign in defense of his record, saying that he was a liberal in the tradition of the late Hubert Humphrey. Mr. Short, a trucking line and hotel owner, ran an ultraconservative campaign, promising to work for tax reduction, economy in government and other causes supported by the right.

Incumbents generally have been helped by the increased resources they received as members of Congress, including use of computers that enabled them to make sophisticated mailings to constituents interested in particular issues.

The decisive victory by Rep.

Goodloe Byron, one of the most conservative northern Democrats, in Maryland's western district, demonstrated the power of incumbency. Two years ago Rep. Byron barely won in the primary over Dan Ruppel, a more traditional Democrat. This year Mr. Ruppel was decisively beaten. Rep. Byron, using the resources of his office, apparently won by taking care of constituents, helping them to get services and entrance to government agencies.

"There were no issues at all," Rep. Byron said in explaining how he won by almost a 2-to-1 margin. "I decided to stay in Congress and I will do the same in 1980." The low turnout that had been detected in earlier primaries was seen again in a number of states. Congressional Quarterly reported on Aug. 19 that while some states had recovered from the relatively low levels of participation in 1974, most had not.

Highlights of Primaries

By United Press International

Highlights of Tuesday's primary races in 14 states and the District of Columbia:

Arizona — Gov. Bruce Babbitt defeated Phoenix broker Dave Moss in Democratic primary. Evan Mecham won a tight, three-way Republican race.

Colorado — Democratic Gov. Richard Lamm unopposed. State Sen. Ted Strickland defeated state Sen. Richard Plock for Republican nomination. Sen. Floyd Haskell unopposed. In Republican primary, Rep. William Armstrong defeated astronaut Jack Swigert.

Connecticut — Democratic Gov. Ella Grasso defeated Lt. Gov. Robert Killian. Rep. Robert Sarasin unopposed for Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Florida — Former GSA head Jack Eckert wins Republican gubernatorial nomination; Attorney General Robert Shriver and state Sen. Robert Graham in Oct. 5 Democratic runoff to succeed Gov. Reubin Askew. Former Republican Sen. Edward Gurney, acquitted of slush fund charges, nominated for House seat.

Maryland — Former state Transportation Secretary Harry Hughes upset acting Gov. Blair Lee. Former Sen. Glenn Beall defeated three others in Republican race.

Minnesota — Both Senate seats are up this year. Sen. Wendell Anderson won renomination and faces Rudy Boschwitz, a plywood stores owner. Conservative businessman Robert Short beat Rep. Donald Fraser for Democratic nomination while lawyer Dave Durenberger won Republican nomination. Democratic Gov. Rudy Perpich won nomination and will face Rep. Al Quie.

Nevada — Lt. Gov. Bob Rose defeated six Democrats and state Attorney General Robert List beat three Republicans in gubernatorial primaries.

New Hampshire — Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson won over two challengers. State Rep. Hugh Gallen is the Democratic nominee for governor. Democratic Sen. Thomas McIntyre won easily and faces conservative Republican Gordon Humphrey.

New York — Democratic Gov. Hugh Carey defeated Lt. Gov. Mary Anne Krupsak and state Sen. Jeremiah Bloom. Unopposed for Republican nomination: Assembly Republican leader Perry Duryea.

Rhode Island — Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., easily won renomination.

Utah — No races for governor or senate. In only contested congressional primary race, Democrat Ed Firmage won and faces incumbent Republican Rep. Dan Marriott in November.

Vermont — Republican Gov. Richard Snelling unopposed. State Rep. Edwin Granai won Democratic nomination.

Washington, D.C. — City councilman Marion Barry apparently beat Mayor Walter Washington and City Council President Sterling Tucker in Democratic mayoral primary.

Wisconsin — Democratic Gov. Martin Schreiber defeated businessman David Carley. In the Republican governors' race, University of Wisconsin official Lee Dreyfus upset Rep. Robert Kastan.

Wyoming — Democratic Gov. Ed Herschler won renomination, and former state legislator John Conrad won Republican primary. William Bagley was leading a three-way Democratic race, and Alan Simpson won the Republican primary to succeed retiring Republican Sen. Clifford Hansen. Gerald Ford's former chief of staff, Richard Cheney, won statewide Republican primary for the only House seat.

Miami Robbery Foiled by Police

MIAMI, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Police and Customs officers, using a department store mannequin dressed as a security guard, ambushed two bandits trying to steal \$550,000 in gold bullion from an airport warehouse yesterday, killing one of them and wounding another.

The officers stalked out the Air Canada cargo warehouse on a tip from an unidentified woman that an attempt would be made to steal 120 pounds of gold bars scheduled for shipment to foreign countries.

The suspects ignored police commands to "freeze" and dived for cover. The officers opened fire. The dead suspect was identified as Ollie James, 32. Wounded seriously in the left leg and hip was Richard Rhodes, 32, operator of a Miami employment agency.

U.S. to Form Strike Force To Assimilate GSA Probe

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP) — Attorney General Griffin Bell has decided to create a Justice Department strike force to coordinate and broaden the federal investigations into corruption at the General Services Administration.

The strike force, modeled after Justice Department strike forces that investigate and prosecute organized crime, would pool the efforts of the FBI, the GSA office of investigations, the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the inspection service of the U.S. Postal Service.

Terrence Adamson, Mr. Bell's spokesman, confirmed that the strike force would be announced later this week.

"It will expedite handling of matters referred by GSA," he said. "GSA will refer any case involving 'likely suspicion' of criminal wrongdoing. The idea is a coordinated approach."

What has been uncovered to date represents the biggest federal money scandal in U.S. government history, according to Vincent Alto, the GSA special counsel.

Federal investigators so far have established that millions of dollars have been paid by GSA for office supplies and repair work that were over provided.

Mr. Bell decided to create a special strike force after Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs sub-

committee on federal spending practices, mentioned his concern that some federal law enforcement officials appeared to be spending more time investigating each other than alleged criminals. Sen. Chiles is understood to have broached the possibility of a task force to coordinate the probes.

By establishing a strike force, Mr. Bell expects to stop the fighting among competing agencies and fix responsibility for the probes on a single team leader who would report to Philip Heymann, chief of the Justice Department's criminal division.

Aggressive Prosecutor Sought

The strike force will begin work as soon as its chief, who will be a Justice Department lawyer, is selected. Those involved in the GSA investigations are said to be looking for an aggressive prosecutor with an established national reputation who would command enough respect to direct competing agencies.

The strike force, which will be based in Washington, will not impinge on existing GSA investigations being conducted by the offices of U.S. attorneys Earl Silbert in Washington and Russell Baker in Baltimore. Although its primary focus will be the GSA, the strike force may look into similar corruption at other government agencies, sources said.

Nuclear Test in Nevada

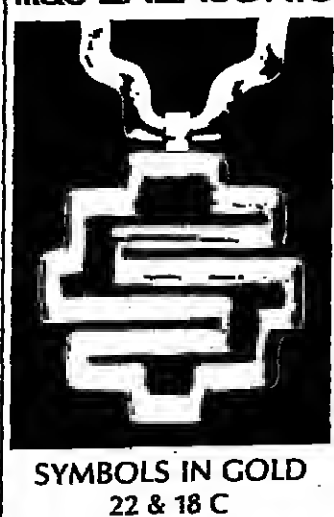
LAS VEGAS, Nev., Sept. 14 (UPI) — The Department of Energy conducted an underground nuclear test in a horizontal tunnel yesterday at the Nevada test site 65 miles northwest of here. A spokesman said that the "defense nuclear weapons effect test," code-named Diablo Hawk, yielded less than 20 kilotons.

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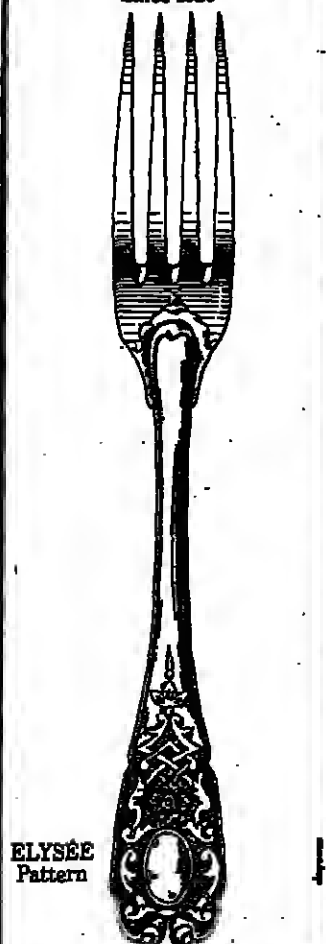
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House Passes Bill 385-10

Carter Wins Key Measure On Civil Service Reform

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT) — President Carter yesterday won one of his most important legislative victories when the House overwhelmingly passed his bill to reform the 95-year-old Civil Service system.

The vote, 385 to 10, was after more than 20 hours of debate on the proposal, which Mr. Carter has repeatedly labeled the "keystone" to his effort to make the U.S. bureaucracy more efficient.

The Senate passed a somewhat similar measure several weeks ago. A conference committee is expected to work out the differences with only minor difficulty.

"We've got something we can live with," Richard Pettigrew, a White House lobbyist, said as the House debate, which spread over four days, was ending.

The bill would simplify hiring and firing procedures for the government's 2.8 million employees. It would relate pay and advancement more to performance and less to seniority. For top-level U.S. managers willing to submit to special work standards, there would be pay bonuses.

Suarez Plans to Visit France in November

MARID, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Premier Adolfo Suarez will pay an official visit to France in November at the invitation of French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, Mr. Suarez's office said today. The exact dates of the visit have not yet been set.

Mr. Suarez and Mr. Barre will discuss the progress of negotiations for Spain to enter the European Economic Community.

New Zealand Elections

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 14 (Reuters) — General elections will be held in New Zealand on Saturday, Nov. 25, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon announced yesterday.

In conjunction with the reform bill, the White House also plans to reorganize the Civil Service Commission. Rather than have a single body that both hires and fires employees, separate boards to do this will be set up. They will answer to separate officials, in an effort to neutralize any political pressures.

From the outset, the president's reform proposal was strongly opposed by war-veteran groups and labor lobbyists.

The veterans, one of the most powerful political pressure groups in the country, succeeded in killing a move to limit the lifelong hiring preferences that the U.S. government traditionally has extended to former military service personnel. Mr. Carter contended that the preference discriminated against women and minorities.

The labor lobbies feared that the president's efforts to improve hiring and firing procedures would result in wholesale discharges. Supported on the floor by Rep. William Clay, D-Mo., whose St. Louis district is home for many U.S. employees, the lobbyists threatened an effort to kill the bill by any means unless more job protections were added.

In the end, some protections were written in, and unions representing the U.S. workers were granted greater bargaining powers. But the House refused to go along with the proposal to give U.S. employees the right to engage in partisan politics, though Mr. Carter, in a compromise, expressed a willingness to push hard for that right in separate legislation.

Many of the compromises were worked out by Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., who is vice chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. When debate began yesterday on the final sections of the bill, he urged the House not to become mired in still more labor-management rhetoric. "There is no justification for it," he said.

Rep. Clay agreed. He said that compromise was "the best that reasonable persons can expect under the existing political circumstances and climate."



SUPERMARKET SYMPHONY — Lucas Drew conducts members of the Florida Philharmonic Orchestra inside a supermarket in Miami. The concert, sponsored by an encyclopedia company, lasted an hour and included music by Handel, Mozart, Grieg and Scott Joplin.

Said Suspect Metal Is Needed for U.S. Security

Schlesinger Opposed Anti-Cancer Rule

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has told U.S. occupational health officials that national security could be endangered if a proposed regulation is enacted to cut worker exposure to a suspected cancer-causing metal.

Officials said Mr. Schlesinger's warning was the first time that the rationale of national security had been used to oppose costly production changes required of industry for worker safety.

In a letter to Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, Mr. Schlesinger said that a study by the Energy Department concluded recently that the cost of meeting a proposed exposure standard for beryllium may drive the only two non-Communist producers of the metal out of business and cut off the U.S. supply.

"The loss of beryllium production capability," Mr. Schlesinger wrote in the Aug. 30 letter, "would seriously impact our ability to de-

velop and produce weapons for the nuclear stockpile and, consequently, adversely affect our national security."

The Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration has proposed cutting worker exposure to the metal from two micrograms to one microgram in a cubic meter of air. The metal has been cited by U.S. health experts as responsible for causing fe-

tal respiratory diseases and cancer in workers.

A copy of Mr. Schlesinger's letter and other related documents were obtained by The Washington Post.

The documents indicate that leading Health, Education and Welfare officials, acting under political pressure, agreed recently to delay enactment of the tougher exposure standard and instead institute a full review of the medical effects of beryllium.

The decision was made by the HEW secretary, Joseph Califano Jr., according to HEW documents, despite assurances from the department's senior medical officer that enough medical evidence already existed to determine the potential danger of the metal to workers.

Strong Evidence

U.S. health officials, who asked not to be named, said that laboratory studies on the metal have provided unusually strong evidence of the metal's danger as a human poison and carcinogen. The metal has been shown to cause cancer, they said, in nine species of laboratory animals. Evidence in two species are required by U.S. officials for determination that a substance is a potential carcinogen.

In his letter to Mr. Marshall, Mr. Schlesinger said: "It is improbable that industry would invest millions of dollars in an attempt to reduce the beryllium exposure with no assurance that their facilities can be brought into compliance with the proposed standard."

Such a standard, Mr. Schlesinger added, "places a heavy burden upon the free world's two primary beryllium producers, who might cease production of high-purity beryllium metal and beryllium oxide" if the standard is put into effect.

The two firms producing the ultra-pure metal are Kaweco-Beryllco Industries Inc., of Reading, Pa., and the Brush Wellman Co., of Cleveland. Both have opposed the regulation since it was proposed two years ago. A 1975 U.S. study estimated that about 30,000 workers are exposed to beryllium dust and fumes on the job.

Beryllium is a critical component in the aerospace and nuclear industries and is used in items such as nuclear reactors, rocket-motors, parts, missile-guidance systems and heat shields. According to industry officials, virtually all the pure beryllium that is produced is purchased for government use.

Concern over the toxicity of the metal is not new. In 1968, according to a HEW memo, officials became concerned over private researchers' warnings that the fallout from rocket firings could expose civilian populations near take-off sites to beryllium. After a Massachusetts researcher threatened to make her fears public, a senior HEW official wrote, "This could be a bombshell if her views would ever get into print."

More Cholera in Bahrain

BEIRUT, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Fifteen new cases of cholera were discovered in Bahrain yesterday, raising to 214 the number reported since Aug. 10, the Gulf news agency said today.

QE2 Captain Describes Storm As 'Bad as Any Hurricane'

ABOARD THE QUEEN ELIZABETH 2, Sept. 14 (AP) — The huge Atlantic storm that enveloped the Queen Elizabeth 2 in mid-ocean Monday "hit like a sledge hammer," the ship's captain, Doug Ridley, said yesterday.

"We were absolutely powerless to do anything about it," he added.

Very heavy seas sent waves of 50 to 60 feet smashing into the vessel. "It was as bad as any hurricane," he said.

The ship docked in New York today, about 28 hours behind schedule, and is to head back to England tonight.

Capt. Ridley said that in 30 years on the Atlantic he had seen only two other storms to match the ferocity of this one. "It was a rogue sea, with some totally unexpected punches," he said. "At one point, a wall of water suddenly hit us broadside on the bow and crumpled the iron railing. The power was tremendous."

The captain spent a sleepless 36 hours holding the 963-foot ship at the proper angle. Its speed was held to a minimum to reduce shock to the 1,500 passengers aboard.

"There was no way we could make any headway in that storm," he declared. "The main job was to hold the ship into the wind to keep it as steady as possible."

An estimated \$50,000 in superficial damage resulted from sudden lurches. Furniture was toppled, bottles and crockery sent flying. Several passengers were hurled from chairs. Two large refrigerators were wrenched loose from galley walls and smashed on the floor. A cargo elevator was damaged when its trolleys broke loose.

No serious injuries to passengers were reported, although one elderly woman sustained a broken arm. One crew member fractured a collar bone and another sprained a wrist.

After U.S. Lifts Turkish Arms Ban

Russia Tries to Improve Ties to Greece

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ATHENS, Sept. 14 — The Soviet Union is trying to improve its ties with Greece following removal of the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey.

Greek Foreign Minister George Rallis returned to Greece this week from what has been described as a highly successful visit to the Soviet Union. The Russians are said to have shown unexpected sympathy for Greece's position on key international issues, especially in connection with Greece's relations with Turkey.

The Greek and Soviet governments issued a joint communique Monday, pledging to strengthen their bilateral ties and calling for increased efforts toward East-West détente.

Mr. Rallis is the first senior Cabinet official to visit Moscow since Greece's military dictatorship was brought down in 1974. The U.S. embargo on arms shipments to Turkey was imposed after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, which had contributed to the downfall of Greece's military government.

Greece and its friends in the U.S. Congress campaigned vigorously this summer against the Carter administration proposal to lift the embargo. Only compromise language of the bill stood in the way, and the House on Tuesday approved that, sending the bill to President Carter. The fact that Mr. Rallis visited the Soviet Union so soon after Congress had agreed to lift the embargo was seen here as an coincidence.

All shades of political opinion here are surprised and pleased by the outcome of the Rallis visit to Moscow. According to the Greeks, the Soviet Union even supported the Greek position on the Aegean dispute, the most contentious issue between Greece and Turkey since from Cyprus.

The Greeks and Turks have overlapping claims in the Aegean that brought them close to conflict in 1976. The Turks argue that mineral rights in the Aegean should be divided by a line midway between the two countries, but the Greeks contend that the Aegean is in effect a Greek lake because of a string of Greek islands close to the Turkish coast.

According to the official Greek news agency, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko supported the Greek position that the presence of the islands made the Aegean a special case that deserved special treatment. There has been no confirmation of this from the Soviet side, and there is some skepticism that Mr. Rallis' visit produced any real breakthrough. Any substantial change in Soviet policy in the east-

ern Mediterranean would damage Moscow's relations with Turkey.

Yet Moscow's desire to improve relations with Greece is obvious. Premier Constantine Karamanlis was invited to visit Moscow, and both Mr. Gromyko and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin accepted invitations to come to Greece.

Until Congress voted to lift the arms embargo on Turkey, the Soviet Union appeared to be more interested in wooing the center-left Turkish government of Bülent Ecevit. Mr. Ecevit was threatening to change Turkey's pro-Western position and the Soviet chief of staff visited Ankara, along with other Kremlin officials.

Removal of the embargo has eased the tension between the Unit-

ed States and Turkey. Here here feel that it was an important factor in Moscow's new friendship toward Greece.

The Greeks have a number of problems with Moscow, however, toward communism, and the civil war that followed World War II.

Analysts here believed Soviet Union may see the present situation as loosening Greece's ties to a military ally. Karamanlis pulled Greece toward communism, and the military side of NATO for its lack of support for the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. He has been slowly rebuilding a relationship.

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الطريق إلى

Romania Drops Minister, Changes UN Ambassador

By David A. Andelman

BELGRADE, Sept. 14 (NYT) — Shake-ups in the Romanian government and party are continuing, with another Cabinet minister and one of the most important members of the diplomatic corps joining the list of persons removed from office.

The minister of health, Nicolae Nicolaescu, was suddenly removed last weekend, diplomats in Bucharest reported yesterday. No replacement was named.

Also in Bucharest yesterday, the Communist Party newspaper *Scintila* announced the removal of the ambassador to the United Nations and his replacement by a senior party official who has held a number of prominent diplomatic and media posts.

How these changes fit into the internal and diplomatic shuffling that has been going on in Romania for at least six months remains to be seen. Most of the changes — 10 Cabinet ministers and 22 ambassadors have been removed so far — have been attributed to a variety of strains and imbalances in the economy and political system.

New Health Law

For more than a year now, President Nicolae Ceausescu has been tinkering with the economy in an effort to get it running better, though without abandoning his emphasis on heavy industrial development at the expense of consumer demands.

In July, a new health law was approved by the Grand National Assembly. It is expected to bring radical changes in health-care services. "This law is going to weed out someone with highly developed administrative skills," a Western diplomat, commenting on the latest shifts of jobs, said yesterday by telephone from Bucharest.

The new health law is believed to be one of several attempts by Mr. Ceausescu to ease popular dissatisfaction without appearing to give in to unrest in the key Jiu Valley coal mining district — unrest that has reportedly prompted a string of changes of government, party and secret police personnel.

Mr. Ceausescu has often used sudden personnel shifts to retain his control over the party and government machinery. But the purges of the last six months have been far broader than the traditional juggling of positions, and most diplomatic observers have sought an explanation in a range of domestic and foreign-policy concerns.

Reassure Soviet Union

Thus the removal of Ion Dateu, who has served as UN ambassador since 1972, and his replacement by Teodor Marinescu may be due to the difficulties that have surrounded Mr. Ceausescu's recent flirtations with China and the West.

The UN post is considered a key one by the Foreign Ministry. The ambassador acts as a spokesman and advocate for Romanian positions in the West.

Since the recent visit by the Chi-

nese Communist Party chairman, Hua Kuo-feng, Mr. Ceausescu has been trying to reassure the Soviet Union that his expansion of ties with China is not at the expense of his Soviet connections as a member of the Warsaw Pact and Comecon, the East European common market.

Mr. Marinescu is likely to be most acceptable to the Soviet Union. He served for six years, from 1966 to 1972, as ambassador in Moscow. It was a time when Mr. Ceausescu was maneuvering his country away from subservience to every Soviet whim, and Mr. Marinescu is said to have performed brilliantly in selling the new policies to the skeptical Soviet hierarchy.

His reward, on his return to Bucharest, was a succession of positions in the Communist Party Secretariat, most recently as deputy section chief for press and propaganda. Earlier he had served as

deputy director of the state press agency, *Agerpres*, and as editor-in-chief of the party newspaper *Scintila*.

Violinist Defects
SALONIKA, Greece, Sept. 14 (AP) — A 23-year-old Romanian violinist has sought political asylum in Greece after disappearing during a concert in this northern Greek city, informed sources said today.

They named the woman as Adina Oprea, part of a Romanian trio performing at an international festival. She left her colleagues Tuesday night.



Marseilles demonstrators say "no to unemployment."

French Labor Assails Unemployment

PARIS, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Growing unrest in France over the rising tide of unemployment surfaced in a large anti-government street rally today in Marseilles which paralyzed the Mediterranean city for hours.

Thousands turned out for a noisy demonstration in organized labor's first public show of strength since the recent acceleration of layoffs in many industries.

The demonstration in front of the Bouches du Rhone department's prefecture was in progress

while in Paris labor unions called a general strike in the Lorraine steel-mill region on Sept. 25 to protest against the threatened layoff of several thousand workers there.

The Marseilles demonstration was held to demand cancellation of plans to close down the financially troubled Terrin group, the harbor city's main naval repair enterprise. The move would mean loss of jobs not only for the 6,000 Terrin employees but also for additional thousands of workers in subcontracting firms.

The rally jeered and booed Labor Minister Robert Boulin, who had canceled a planned visit to Marseilles, apparently to avoid the unruly crowd.

Emergency Fund

Mr. Boulin meanwhile attended a ceremony in Prime Minister Raymond Barre's office setting up a 3 billion franc (\$690 million) emergency government fund to provide soft loans for hard-hit business firms. The leftist opposition and labor unions have condemned the fund as insufficient.

Leaflets handed out during the Marseilles meeting by the pro-Socialist French Democratic Labor Confederation (CFDT) said, "It is easier to condemn thousands of workers to unemployment at a distance than to come here to face the anger and see the waste."

Ignoring the labor unrest, the government said that it was completing work on a master plan for the steel industry which is expected to use government financial help to seek higher productivity in French mills and a drop in the country's total production, now close to 20 million metric tons a year.

Up to 6,000 of the Lorraine steel industry's 37,000 workers are expected to be laid off under the

overhaul. The reforms are unavoidable because of the industry's excessive indebtedness and declining sales, steel firms and government experts say.

Rise in Job-Seekers

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — The number of job-seekers in France rose by 5.9 percent to an unadjusted 1,156,700 at the end of last month from 1,094,200 a month before, provisional figures released by the Labor Ministry today show.

The August increase follows a rise of 4.6 percent in July. The total observed at the end of last month was 8.7 percent above its level of a year before.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of jobless rose by 2.3 percent to 1,276,500 from 1,241,100 at the end of July. The end-August figure was 8.7 percent above that observed a year before.

Plant in Japan

Shut by N-Leak

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP) — A radioactive leak at a nuclear-fuel reprocessing plant at Tokaimura forced the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. to suspend operations at the facility, corporation officials said today.

The officials said that the decision was made after a leak developed Aug. 24 in a stainless-steel pipe that collects and heats the vitric acid used to fuse spent nuclear fuel.

They did not say when the facility, about 40 miles northeast of Tokyo, would resume work, but said that it would take about a year to replace the pipe. The corporation had planned full operations for the plant by the end of the year.

Ford Co. Denies Indiana Charges in Pinto Deaths

DETROIT, Sept. 14 (UPI) — The Ford Motor Co. has denied charges leveled by an Indiana grand jury that it committed reckless homicide and was criminally reckless in the design of a Pinto automobile in which three teen-age girls were killed.

A spokesman for the second-largest U.S. automaker said that the firm would take "appropriate action" in response to a four-count indictment handed down yesterday by the Elkhart County grand jury.

"We believe this unprecedented action was unwarranted and that the company has not violated any of the laws of Indiana," Henry Noe Jr., Ford vice president and general counsel, said.

The indictment charges Ford with three counts of reckless homicide, a felony, and one count of criminal recklessness, a misdemeanor. Each count carries a maximum \$10,000 fine upon conviction.

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FARES

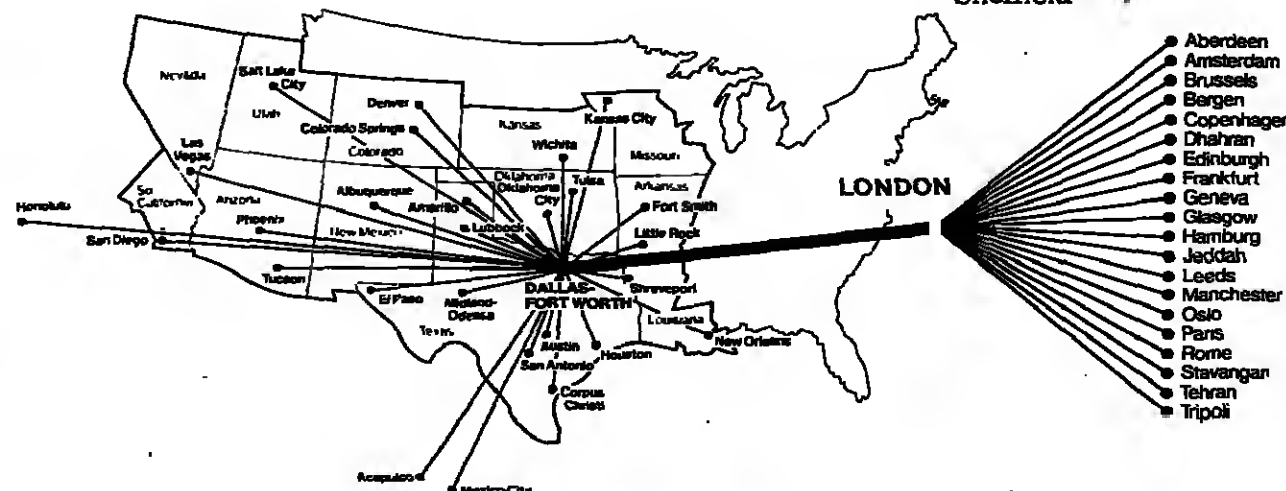
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The symbol of the House of Dewar, the Dewar Highlander is known all over the world.

Dewar's Popular Faces.
Dewar's 'White Label', Ancestor and Dewar's Pure Malt, 12 years old. These are the faces of Dewar's that are recognised all over the world. Everything Dewar's have learnt about making Scotch whisky during more than 125 years, goes into these bottles.



The Dewar Highlander.

A lot when it's Dewar's

After Me, the Deluge

When the plane assigned to President Marcos of the Philippines crashed — without him on board — the extent of death and destruction was very grim. And while many Filipinos are probably grateful that their president was safe, some must have wondered just what would have happened to their land had the vital and authoritarian leader succumbed. For the Philippines, like too many other countries, finds its government hanging on a single life and must be prepared for wrenching changes should that link be broken.

"After me," Louis XV of France is alleged to have said, "the deluge." And he was right: Louis XVI was overwhelmed by revolution. But Louis XV was talking about a whole system that was degenerating into chaos, a system in which a single man might, as Louis XIV had said, be the state, but whose successor in line of descent would be entitled to the same authority. Today, in many lands, it is the single individual who has won that authority, by his personal attributes — his successor must establish his own case; it is not conceded to him by lineage or by popular assent.

This is not true, of course, in the working democracies. The United States survived not only the assassination of President Kennedy, but the resignation, under the pressure of serious charges, of Vice President Agnew and President Nixon. France, whose Fifth Republic constitution was largely the work of that great personality, Charles de Gaulle, has been having some difficulties in adapting its politics to a time without De Gaulle (but then, the United States Constitution has often been adapted, often amended, during its nearly 200 years of active life), but the continuity of government has been maintained.

Britain saw the mighty Winston Churchill succeeded by Clement Attlee, and Attlee's Silent Revolution overtaken by Churchill's Conservatives. This made for exciting politics, but each government was based on law and democratic choice — and accepted as such.

Contrast this with the silent maneuvers that followed the death of Stalin, and Khrushchev's denunciation of the Stalinist regime; the way in which Khrushchev was retired — and the tensions that surround every report on the health of Leonid Brezhnev. Or with what is still occurring in China in the wake of the death of Mao Tse-tung. Or what might occur when the aging Tito passes on. Here are substantial states, representing advanced theories of social and economic living and with enormous official bureaucracies. Yet for all practical purposes continuity is not more assured there than it is in Nicaragua, where the Somozas have enjoyed government as a kind of *nouveau riche* family estate.

There was a time, during World War II, when democracy was contrasted mainly with Nazism and with the evils Hitler produced from his personal rule. Those arguments still have validity. But peoples who are under personal rule, whatever colors or symbols may be used to signal that rule, must also consider some very practical points. In days of Divine Right, kings might claim authority from God, and their subjects might not contest it at any point in a royal line. But no matter how well they run affairs, no matter how strong they may be, "after me, the deluge," is the one motto that individual rulers have in common.

Welshing on Congressional Pay

Any day now, a group of U.S. congressmen will try to persuade the House of Representatives to welsh on a deal it has made with the public about how Congress should be paid. We hope the House has enough character — and the public enough vigilance — to stop the new effort in its tracks.

The deal in question arose over Congress' urgent pleadings in 1976 and 1977 that its members were underpaid. Indeed they were. The congressional salary of \$44,600 had not been raised since 1969, a failure that was blocking necessary pay increases in the other branches as well. Still, \$44,600 was and is a lot more than most voters earn — not to mention the new figure of \$57,500. Congress rightly feared public hostility. Was there some way to put a better face on a pay rise?

There was. If congressmen were paid more in direct earnings, then perhaps strict limits could at last be imposed on their outside earnings. While virtually no congressman would, in private, favor such a limit, it seemed particularly attractive in the post-Watergate reform climate. It could relieve the suspicions that inevitably arise, fairly or not, whenever a congressman accepts a fat "honorarium" for an easy speech or a legal fee for ill-defined services. Thus the deal. It was nowhere spelled out but everyone understood it: The price of the raise was the reform. And both were enacted.

Now, however, the bargain is in jeopardy. A group of House members, led by Rep. James Quillen, a Tennessee Republican, is trying to undo the reform part of the deal. It does not forbid outside earnings, only limits them to 15 percent of congressional pay, or about \$8,600. But even that is too little for the Quillen group. Its members think the combined ceiling of salary and outside earnings — \$66,125 — is not enough and are about to proffer legislation on the House floor that would repeal the outside-income limit altogether.

The merits of their position have always seemed weak to us. To seek higher salaries through outside earnings is to permit backdoor earnings, and to do that is to invite backdoor influence. If even the new salary limits are too low, then let that be argued out in public. As last year's experience showed, that will always be difficult. And that, it is easy to suspect, is what underlies the repeal effort. It is a way of sticking a toe in the post-Watergate waters, to see, even at the risk of looking like welshers, if the public is still hot. It is an effort that deserves to be scalded.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Worse May Lie Ahead

The aircraft horror [in Rhodesia] will strengthen the morale and influence of the guerrillas on the ground, and martial law and mobilization will only be seen as further white acknowledgment of coming defeat. . . . Worse may lie ahead, and even if Mr. Nkomo wishes, he probably could not prevent such incidents in such a war with such deep and poisoned roots.

Dr. Owens' well-meaning efforts and his continued protestations of the need for an all-party conference are shown by events as even more irrelevant. When negotiations take place, the circumstances will be very different from those predicated in the Anglo-American plan, and it is in foreseeing and planning for such circumstances that the British government should be busy.

For, short of a rapid military takeover of the country by the two Patriotic Front formations on the heels of a massive white exodus into South Africa, Britain, the self-elected residual authority, is sure to be drawn in at some later stage — and probably in the most embarrassing and perhaps even perilous circumstances.

— From the Times (London).

Explosive Mixture

The events of the last few days in Iran have demonstrated how difficult it is to implement a reform policy in that country. The years of systematic suppression of all opposition and indeed of all political discussion have led to too much bitterness among the critics of the

regime for the tiny safety valves of protest permitted recently to have taken off much of the pressure. And now the large numbers of people killed in last week's demonstrations have led to a further deterioration. In addition, more and more relatives of political prisoners are beginning to hear what is happening to their people in jail. Few now really believe that the shah is prepared to accept constitutional restraints on his power, however much he may say so for tactical reasons. Small traders threatened by monopolist competition, progressive students and intellectuals and unemployed farmers dispossessed by the land reforms add up to an explosive mixture that only stringent security measures can contain.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Afghanistan Events

All current accounts of Afghanistan talk of the flood of Russian advisers, military and civilian, who have moved in since the coup in April.

Even granted that Afghanistan cannot be governed in the accepted sense from Kabul, because of its remote vastness and uncooperative tribes, the Soviet presence there must in time pose the threat of unrest in the Baluchi areas of Pakistan and Iran that the successive rulers of those states have spent much effort suppressing.

To influence events in those areas the Soviet Union does not have to do anything so crude as invade, as Afghanistan shows. It is enough to be on hand at the right time.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

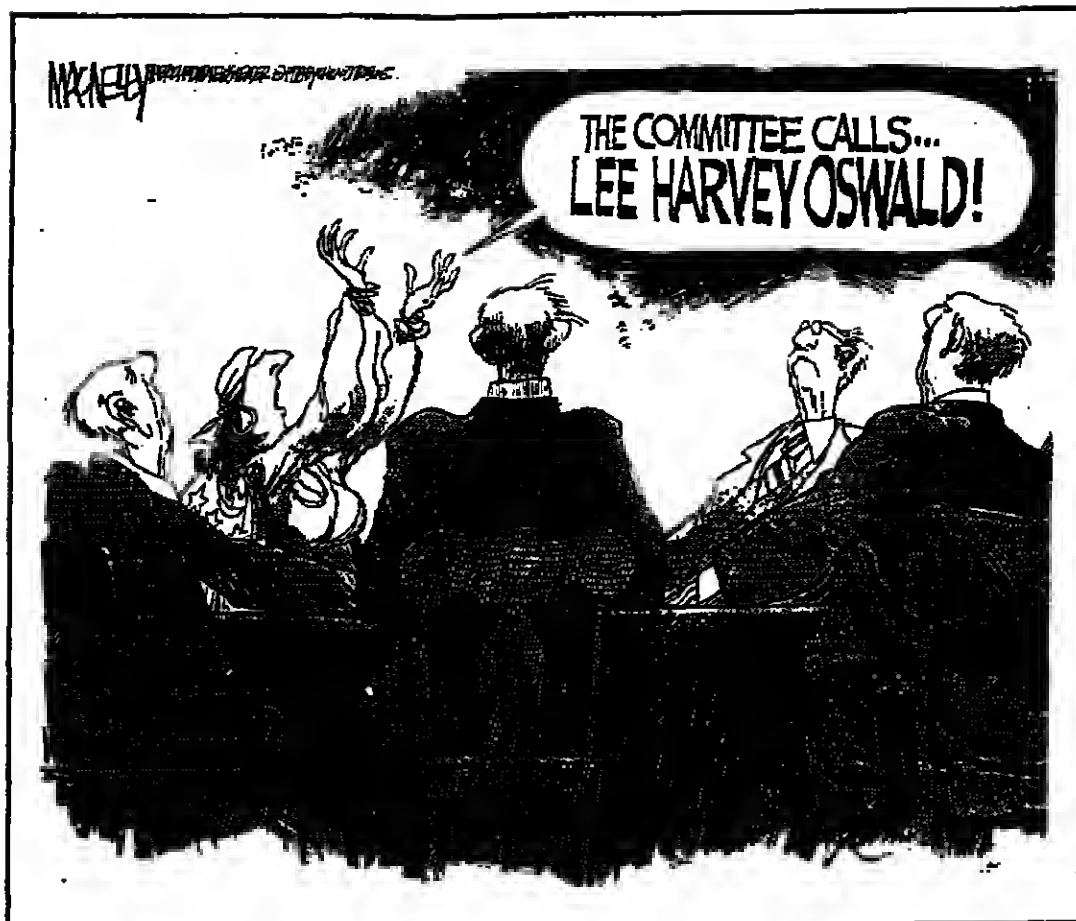
September 15, 1903

PARIS — Commented the Denver 'Republican': The Cubans' faith in their own country is growing stronger and there is now little talk of annexation to the United States. The chief danger to Cuba's succeeding in its experiment of independent government will come from revolutionists, but even the blindest of these should see that the United States will not let the country be torn by strife. That kind of prolonged revolution would invite American interference and the revolutionists would therefore accomplish but little.

Fifty Years Ago

September 15, 1928

NEW YORK — Said Mr. Walter C. Teague, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey: "The uneconomic production of crude oil throughout the world is injurious to the entire petroleum industry. I go along with British oil industry leaders in declaring the desirability of action throughout the crude petroleum industry to regulate output; this being a procedure that can be accomplished only by more or less concerted action on the part of large and small producers in all the important fields in the world."



South Africa a Year After Biko

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG — When Stephen Biko died, a year ago Tuesday, it shook South Africa and the world. Yet on the anniversary, many who saw the event as a watershed in the country's history have concluded that the racial system the young black leader opposed may be incapable of the fundamental reform many think is necessary if a disastrous showdown between blacks and whites is to be averted.

A wealthy industrialist and contributor to reformist causes was asked recently whether he thought that events since the death had moved the white and black communities closer to lasting reconciliation. He paused before replying: "It's like the French say — 'The more things change, the more they stay the same.'"

It was an assessment that both government supporters and black leaders could endorse.

Cautious Reforms

At the annual round of provincial congresses held by the ruling National Party this week ministers have competed with one another in assuring their following that white preeminence outside the impoverished black homelands — the central principle of apartheid — will not be undermined by the cautious reforms of recent months. Among black leaders not imprisoned or silenced by the government, the mood is largely one of foreboding.

"I would say we've actually had an increase in government intransigence and intolerance, and an increase in the hopelessness of whites who hoped things would take a turn for the better," said Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, one of a number of black leaders who commented on the occasion of the anniversary. "It doesn't look like a rosy prospect in the immediate future, but history indicates that you can't always keep a people down."

Like the killing by the police of 69 black demonstrators at Sharpeville on March 21, 1960, and the outbreak of black rioting in Soweto on June 16, 1976, which ended months later with more than 700 blacks dead, the death of Biko on Sept. 12, 1977, will be a landmark in any history of apartheid.

Shortly after 7 o'clock that evening, a warder at Pretoria Central Prison found the 30-year-old Biko lying face down, dead, on a cell floor. The events that had brought him there, revealed later in court, scandalized even the most resolute backers of white supremacy.

The death caused an immediate uproar among young blacks, who knew Biko, founder of the Black Consciousness Movement, as their most charismatic leader. The fury was compounded when the inquest revealed that their hero had died not of a hunger strike, as Justice Minister James Kruger originally suggested, but of severe brain injuries, suffered while in police custody and that the injuries had gone untreated for at least six days.

The treatment meted out to Biko by the Port Elizabeth security police unit, which arrested him, made headlines worldwide.

Police Version

The unit commander, Col. Pieter Goosen, led his men in suggesting that the black leader received his head injuries in a scuffle that Biko initiated, out in a police beating as counsel for the Biko family alleged. But the police denied made little impact against their admission that, sooner than admit Biko to a local hospital, where he would have been in civilian care, they transferred him 750 miles by road, naked on a mat in the back of a Land Rover, to the prison hospital in Pretoria. He died there, still untreated, less than 12 hours after arrival.

The inquest magistrate exonerated the police, but the United Nations did not. Before the inquest opened, the government, apparently fearful of a major black uprising, launched a major crackdown on black opposition elements, detaining practically all of Biko's principal associates, butting all the groups he founded, and closing the country's principal black newspaper, the World. Shortly afterward, the United Nations Security Council responded by imposing a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, the first punitive action against a member state in the world body's history.

The embargo had little practical effect, since South Africa manufactures adequate arms for the maintenance of internal order. But it provoked a storm in Pretoria, where the government accused the Western members of the Security Council, particularly the United States, of seeking to interfere in South Africa's internal affairs.

In an election at the end of November, the white electorate responded by giving Prime Minister John Vorster 134 of the 165 seats in parliament, the largest majority in the republic's 67-year history. Reformers hoped that Vorster, with his political position bolstered, would embark on reforms that he had not dared lay before the electorate.

Vorster himself never suggested anything of the kind, and the government's actions in subsequent months have suggested that if anything, he sympathizes more with the conservative faction in his party than with its reform faction. He and his senior ministers have emphasized that whatever other changes there may be, the one thing that blacks can never hope for is to sit in the same parliament with whites. If blacks want political rights, Vorster has said, they must seek them in the homelands, backward areas accounting for about 13 percent of the country's land.

Replacement

The government has moved, hesitantly, toward dismantling some of the discriminatory apparatus that confronts blacks in their daily lives, and has promised improvements in living conditions in black "townships" like Soweto, outside Johannesburg. To preside over the changes, Vorster replaced his unpopular minister for black affairs, Michiel Botha, with Cornelius Mulder, a man with feet in both of the party's camps and a leading cooperator for the prime minister's ship when Vorster steps down.

Mulder started by meeting widely with black leaders, emphasizing that he would run his department in consultation with those affected, not by fiat. He ushered in a new system of community councils in the black townships, under which elected blacks will be given expanding jurisdiction over their communities' affairs. He also worked out a new system giving black homeowners 99-year freehold, allowing them to raise mortgages that banks previously had denied, without sacrificing the apartheid principle that no black can own land or property outright in the "white" areas of the country.

He also promised to turn Soweto into "the most beautiful black city in Africa" by speeding such projects as electrification and road-building, and to work to narrow the woeful educational gap between whites and blacks.

He threw his weight behind a policy under which the government, while maintaining the principle of separate facilities, has opened the door to multiracialism in sports, hotels, theaters and job opportunities.

But the wavy-haired minister has also reaffirmed a policy under which blacks "associated" with the homelands are deprived of South African citizenship — and thus, theoretically, any right to equal treatment — as the homelands take the "independence" Pretoria has offered them. Mulder says the policy will mean, eventually, that there will be "no such thing as a black South African," only citizens of homeland states, millions of whom will be allowed to live in the republic as "guest workers," like Turkish automobile workers in West Germany.

In addition, there has been a continuation of the beatings and detentions of uncooperative blacks that have always been a staple of government race policy. This week, anticipating efforts to commemo-

rate Biko, the security police detained at least 11 friends and relatives of the Black Consciousness leader, including his sister and his brother-in-law.

Last week, Kruger, who rode out demands for his resignation in the wake of the Biko scandal, announced a fresh one-month ban on the man widely reckoned as the leader of blacks in Soweto, Dr. Ntsho Molapo.

All the while, the government has been warning whites to expect an upsurge of black terrorism, and has mounted dozens of trials of alleged terrorists around the country. With the example of Rhodesia at hand, more whites are emigrating, and schemes to beat foreign-exchange laws are a primary topic of cocktail-party conversation.

Black leaders, including some churchmen, have taken to saying privately — to say so publicly would risk certain prosecution — that the government is no longer whether violence will be necessary to bring freedom for blacks, but how much violence will be required.

The government, noting that calm has returned to most black townships after the rioting in 1976 and 1977, dismisses fears that violence eventually could become endemic, toppling white rule. But not all whites are so sure.

"Sooner or later, the opposition must rear up again — and in an angrier, more destructive form," the Rand Daily Mail warned in a recent editorial. "People's frustrations and aspirations cannot forever be confined within jail cells. Bannings do not end human anger and striving. Far better, while there is still time, to listen and to talk — and to negotiate."

Treaty

I take the liberty of sending to you a remark [in regard to Mr. Leopold Unger's article on] reminiscences on the invasion of Czechoslovakia (IHT, Aug. 16). Western diplomats and newsmen:

Why do you not have the courage to [re]mind Moscow's rulers each year that they did not fulfill the international treaty signed by Stalin with Churchill and Roosevelt in 1945? Called "Declaration on Liberated Europe," [the treaty promises] to all liberated European full freedom of voting and self-determination. Western Allies fulfilled it to the western and southern Europeans, Russia to none of her neighbors. Its fulfillment would solve all the problems of the Vienna and Geneva conferences. A zone of free nations across Europe would enhance the security of the West as well as the East. The Russian objection that the Red army was invited to occupy the satellite countries could be verified by a neutrally supervised referendum, showing the free will of mid-European people. The West has the full right to ask for, and the Western signatories have an obligation to insist on, the Eastern signatories' fulfilling of the international treaty.

S. Velinsky.

Oxford, England.

More on Herbs

Waverley Root's article (IHT, Aug. 23) concludes with a wish that each year that they did not fulfill the international treaty signed by Stalin with Churchill and Roosevelt in 1945? Called "Declaration on Liberated Europe," [the treaty promises] to all liberated European full freedom of voting and self-determination. Western Allies fulfilled it to the western and southern Europeans, Russia to none of her neighbors. Its fulfillment would solve all the problems of the Vienna and Geneva conferences. A zone of free nations across Europe would enhance the security of the West as well as the East. The Russian objection that the Red army was invited to occupy the satellite countries could be verified by a neutrally supervised referendum, showing the free will of mid-European people. The West has the full right to ask for, and the Western signatories have an obligation to insist on, the Eastern signatories' fulfilling of the international treaty.

Certainly, there are herbs that can be dangerous, but by and large, a reasonable person runs no risk by occasionally employing the herbs that are commercially available. But what about those herbs that Miss Brody (quoting a Dr. Der Marderosian) calls "too dangerous to be on the shelves of any food store?" Mistletoe, for example, is said to contain "toxic proteins that can produce anemia and hemorrhage in the liver and intestines." True, large doses of the plant can be harmful, but when taken in doses given in any good herb book it is said to be a cure for nervous disorder, especially epilepsy, and has been employed to stop internal hemorrhaging.

U.S. Strengthens China Connection

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Middle East summit meeting at Camp David is dominating the foreign news out of Washington these days, but underneath the summit, other important things are happening in world affairs.

For example, the relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China are now entering the most interesting phase since Henry Kissinger's secret visit to Peking during the Nixon administration.

As a result of very quiet and unreported negotiations, the United States has recently agreed in principle to put a new Chinese communication satellite into space, to improve Peking contacts internally and with the rest of the world.

Agreements

There have been other unnoticed agreements between Washington and Peking. A mission from Communist China will visit the United States next month to arrange for the first contingent of Chinese students to study in the United States.

The Peking government has informed Washington that it plans to send at least 10,000 young men and women to study in the United States and other Western countries by 1985, and that it is not asking for scholarships or financial aid but intends to pay all their expenses.

Meanwhile, what is more obvious but no less significant, Peking is now showing great interest in U.S. equity financing. Major U.S. commercial companies, many more than is generally realized, have already sent missions to China and have been invited to make proposals, mainly in the field of natural resource development, heavy industry, construction, mining, and particularly oil exploration.

It may be important to be clear about what this means and what it does not mean. What President Carter is trying to do, as I understand it — and it is a very difficult and risky exercise — is to negotiate and do business with Peking as well as Moscow, just as he is trying at Camp David to reconcile the differences between President Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Begin of Israel.

He is not trying to play "the China card" against Moscow, or the "Moscow card" against Peking, but what is more difficult, trying to play all cards for some kind of compromise that will avoid war between China and the Soviet Union and between Israel and the Arab states.

Everything in Doubt

So far, he has not made much progress, but at least he has brought Sadat and Begin together at Camp David to confront their differences, and he has persuaded the Chinese to talk about practical commercial relations, and in the process to convince the Russians

that they must make some concessions for a strategic arms agreement.

At this point in all these tangles everything is in doubt but nothing has been lost. China is doing business with the United States increasingly, without any agreement or the future of Taiwan. The Soviet Union is marking off its legal demands against American correspondents and businessmen, and President Brezhnev is meeting with Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and agreeing to release Jewish dissidents in the Soviet Union in the interest of better U.S. Soviet relations.

The reaction of the U.S. Congress to all this may be critical. There has, I think, been a vague feeling on Capitol Hill that the political struggles were going too fast. That in fighting the president or the energy bill, and on the Middle East and on defense appropriations, maybe the Congress was being too critical and hurting the country to the detriment of the president in the rest of the world.

Accordingly, there is a change developing in Washington now — a feeling in both parties, among the liberals in the Democratic Party who are disappointed in Carter and even among the conservative Republicans, who watch the popularity polls and think Carter is in serious trouble. There is an instinct here in Washington now that maybe they ought to give him a chance to work his way with the Russians and the Chinese, the Israelis and the Arabs.

For example, there has been an open, violent opposition to his insistence on secrecy at Camp David even among the frustrated reporters outside the gates. Instead, there is a realization that anybody having to try to reconcile all these violent contentions, needs some time and sympathy.

Critical Problems

It may be significant that Secretary of State Vance has not been at Camp David all the time, dealing with the Middle East problem. For the rest of the world does not stand still while Carter, Begin and Sadat are arguing over the future of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, Jerusalem and the Palestinians.

There are critical problems about the control of strategic weapons: with the Russians, about the future of the Chinese, the Japanese, the Taiwanese and many other nations and about the problems of Europe and the threat of revolution in Africa and civil war in Latin America.

Under the summit, the State Department is trying to deal with all these things, to do business with all the contending parties. It is a complicated and devilish business, and nobody is likely to be satisfied with the results, but Washington is at least holding the ring with the Chinese, the Russians and in the Middle East so far, and this is not an unimportant achievement.

Letters

ders, especially epilepsy, and has been employed to stop internal hemorrhaging.

Next, shave grass (horsetail or equisetum) is shamed as a "diuretic and dyspepsia agent which has toxins that can produce severe neurological reactions." I read in "The Complete Book of Herbs and Spices" by Lowenfeld and Bach: "Horsetail or equisetum tea is a remedy for all chest complaints, and is even successful in some cases of chronic bronchitis and tuberculosis. Its high content of silicic acid enriches the blood, encouraging the formation of blood corpuscles and is helpful for anemia, loss of blood and diseases of the kidneys and bladder." As in her previous example, Miss Brody seems to exclude any possible virtues in the list of effects she attributes to this plant, and she continues in the same vein: "Sassafras tea (made from sassafras root bark) . . . contains safrole, an established cause of cancer and a potent inhibitor of certain liver enzymes" (emphasis added). Indeed, pure safrole, called oil of sassafras, can be dangerous; nevertheless its chief use is for flavoring purposes, "particularly to conceal the flavor of opium when given to children," says Mrs. M. Grieve in her "Modern Herbal," and she continues, "in the United States it is employed or flavoring effervescent drinks." Sassafras tea, with its small dose of safrole, is no doubt safer than opium-loaded medicine (cough syrup?) or "effervescent drinks," which its concentrated oil is used to flavor. Dried sassafras leaves are, by the way, the famous

"fired powder" used to make a celestine Louisiana Cajun specialty gumbo.

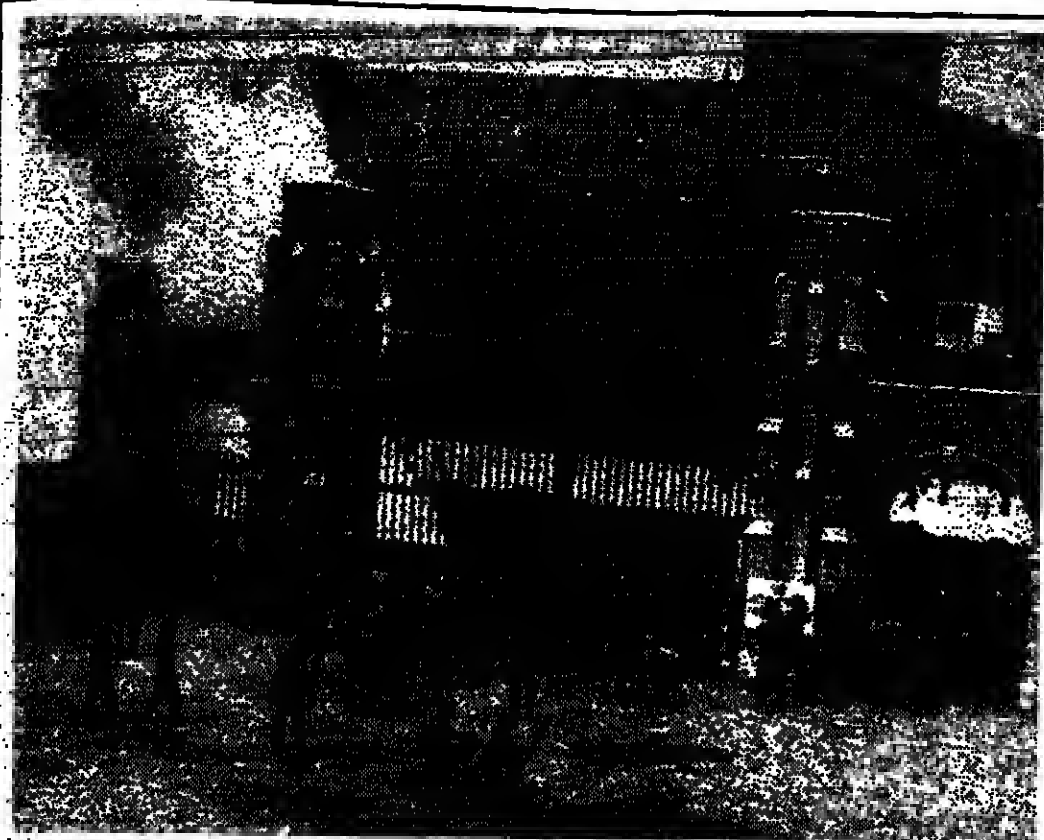
Lastly we come to those herbs preparations Miss Brody says have "severe and terrifying effects on the mind." Indeed, nutmeg can have narcotic effects if taken in large quantities; nevertheless, as much as half a gram nutmeg is said to have curative powers when, for example it is mixed with a tablespoon of rum and taken in severe cases of rheumatism. Finally we have the example of the young man who was crazed by the poisonous tea he brewed for himself. Despite the poisonous qualities of the fresh plant, had the same young man suffered from asthma and inhaled the smoke of the burning dried leaves he would have praised their effect rather than suffered from it.

Admittedly, some of the claims for herbal remedies are as exaggerated as the dangers cited by Miss Brody. However, once experiments with tinctures and extracts (like the safrole cited above) are conducted on 100 percent to be topped with by amateurs, there are a lot of herbal remedies that seem to be of no risk.

But herbs can be not experiment with medically without a good herbal, like Mrs. Grieve's, as a guide. The importance of such a book is not to be underestimated. Mrs. Grieve writes in her introduction: "A knowledge of herbs is a necessary as a knowledge of pathology, if herbal treatment for all but the simplest ailments is to be successful."

PHILIP HYMAN.

Paris.



Police firing tear gas storm into the campus of Korean University.

Police, Students Clash at South Korean University

SEOUL, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Police armed with clubs and tear gas today fought rock-throwing students opposing the government at a Seoul university, witnesses said. One police officer was assaulted by angry students and was hospitalized with injuries, witnesses said.

The student action started at Korea University, a private institution in Seoul, when about 600 students gathered in an auditorium to denounce the government, which they said is dictatorial.

After an indoor rally, the slogan-shouting students came out to face about 300 helmeted police armed with tear gas. When the students tried to march off the campus, police fired tear gas. Students retaliated with stones and stormed a janitor's room at the entrance to the school where plainclothes policemen were staying.

Police firing tear gas rushed the campus about 30 minutes later to break up the demonstration. Police sources said 65 students were taken away for questioning.

Despite Japan Ex-Premier's Disgrace, Trial

Tanaka Seen Making Power Comeback

By Henry Scott-Stokes

Kakuei Tanaka
... in court last year.

Bonn Refuses Yugoslav Bid On Extraditions

BOON, Sept. 14 (AP) — The West German government said yesterday that it has rejected a Yugoslav request for the extradition of three Croats sought as terrorists by Belgrade.

One of the three, Stefan Bilandzic, was the man whose freedom was demanded by terrorists who attacked the West German consulate in Chicago last month.

The decision against extraditing him, Ljubomir Dragoja and Nikola Milicevic may affect Bonn's request for the extradition of four accused members of the Baader-Meinhof gang, Brigitte Monhaupt, Rolf Clemens Wagner, Peter Boock and Siegfried Guntur Hoffmann, who were arrested last May in Yugoslavia.

West German government spokesman Armin Grunewald said a German court has ruled that there are insufficient grounds for extraditing Mr. Milicevic and Mr. Dragoja, and that there are legal proceedings in West Germany against Mr. Bilandzic involving some accusations similar to those made against him in Yugoslavia. Mr. Bilandzic, believed to be the principal figure in a Croatian separatist group, has been accused of various crimes, including smuggling weapons into Yugoslavia.

Death Law Restored By Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 14 (UPI) — The Pennsylvania legislature yesterday overrode Gov. Milton Shapp's veto of a capital-punishment bill by 159 to 21, thereby restoring the death penalty.

The state senate voted to override the veto on Tuesday, 41 to 5.

Burmese Refugee Aid
ROME, Sept. 14 (AP) — Burmese refugees living in Bangladesh camps will receive \$2.4 million in emergency food assistance, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization said today.

DEATH NOTICE

Madame SERGE DE BOURGUIGNON regrets to announce the death of her father:
JOHN EVAN REES
deceased September 12, 1978 in Paris.
A memorial service will be held at The Protestant Cathedral, 23 Ave. George V, Paris, on Monday 18 September at 4 p.m.

In Stroessner's Sixth Term

Paraguay — Closed Land Of Welcomes, Languor

By John Reichertz

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Sept. 14 (UPI) — In the cavernous hollow of an old-time hotel restaurant, a stranger dines alone, a rose in a vase at his table.

Dressed in a pinstriped suit of Italian cut, with dark hair slicked back, the man leaves his table and steps over, introducing himself.

Name, Demetrio Vazquez. Occupation, Peronist exiled from Argentina. Residence for the moment, the Gran Hotel de Paraguay. He begins a gentle monologue, smiling but fervent about wanting to return home a Peronist.

"I spent 15 months in jail. . . I was telling some Brazilian journalists. . . more than 50,000 people disappeared. . . the military government will fall before the end of the year," he says.

A breeze fluffs curtains as the afternoon lingers on. Mr. Vazquez drags on a cigarette, pinches the handle of a demitasse between finger and thumb, and sips down a syrupy coffee.

'El Supremo'

The Peronist is just another exile in a land that harbors persons who do not want to ask questions or be asked questions, for those who want to escape or just to be left alone.

In 1928, the persecuted Mennonite religious sect, an offshoot of German Protestants, sought refuge in Paraguay's hinterland. The sect still lives there, unpersecuted.

Nazi war criminal Edward Roschmann fled to Asuncion last year to die peacefully, a pauper. Another Nazi, Dr. Josef Mengele — whom concentration camp survivors call the "Angel of Death" — reportedly lives in the east, in undisturbed luxury.

Maybe Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia, the dictator known as *El Supremo*, set the trend during his

reign from 1814 to 1840. He laid down a set of simple rules for isolation. Nobody could leave the country or enter it, and no trade was allowed.

Mostly Contraband

Under President Alfredo Stroessner, whose six terms of office in 24 years have made him the most stable South American leader, the rules have changed but the effect is much the same.

Trade, to a large extent contraband, is permitted as "the price for peace" inside Paraguay, in Gen. Stroessner's own words. People are welcomed in, if they accept things as they are, and booted out if they don't.

On a rise overlooking a bay of the languid Paraguay River, the government palace in all its white majesty reigns over the surrounding landscape. Crowded along the shores of the bay are ramshackle huts. From a soccer field along the fence, the children can look up at the towering palace.

In the center of Asuncion, shoeshine boys crowd a small, toylike plaza, scurrying to the feet of bench sitters. Taxi drivers line up waiting for customers as a boy washes their cars.

Over the plaza, a neon light repeatedly flashes: "President Alfredo Stroessner."

Second Venus Probe Launched by Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today launched its second probe toward Venus in less than a week.

Tass said that the probe, Venus-12, was launched today as a follow-up to Venus-11 launched Saturday. Both probes are expected to reach the vicinity of Venus in December.

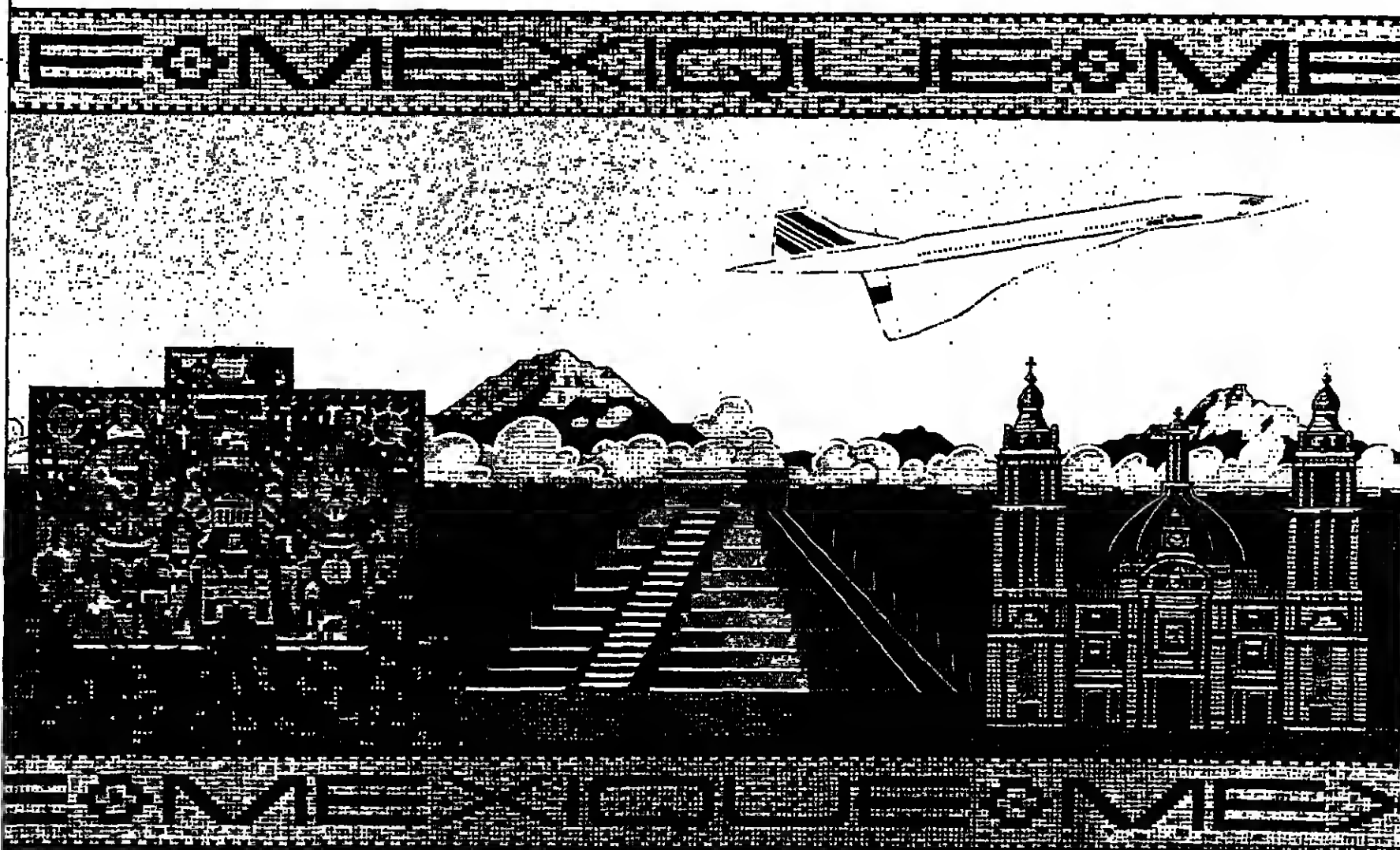
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Movies in France

King Vidor, at 83, Prepares New Film

By Thomas Quinn Currier

PARIS, Sept. 14 (IHT) — King Vidor, come to France to attend the Deauville festival last week, is spending a few days in Paris before returning to his California ranch, where he is preparing his next film.

At 83, this heavy, large-framed Texan of soft voice and mild manner, can boast of the longest directorial career in the movies and one of the most distinguished. He has been "in pictures" most of his life. He has braved all the awesome studio bosses from Louis B. Mayer to Sam Goldwyn, done things very much his own way in spite of them, making them millions in the process, and met with assurance every change the industry has undergone in more than half a century, including the coming of the talkies and color and the disappearance of the once-almighty stars. The experience seems to have stimulated him and he is as eager as ever to get to work.

Vidor fell under the spell of the cinema when he was a schoolboy in Galveston, Texas. He bought a movie camera and shot and developed his own films. In 1915, growing impatient, he and his teen-aged bride, Florence Vidor, got a jalopy and headed for Hollywood. She took the wheel and he filmed the countryside as they motored. Both of them found work as extras on their arrival and he studied the me-

dium thoroughly. In 1919, he was appointed to direct his first professional films, with his wife in their leading roles.

They divorced and Florence Vidor rose to be a reigning star. She had a gracious, aristocratic air as well as striking beauty and was one of the few screen actresses who could personify a great lady without making audiences laugh. She specialized in such parts as Lulworth's "Marriage Circle" and "The Patriot," with Emil Jannings, and in many others such as "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter." When the talkies came, she retired to marry the violinist, Jascha Heifetz. She died earlier this year.

Youth Restored

Vidor, having mastered all the aspects of the craft, was engaged by the Metro company and entrusted to direct Laurette Taylor in "Peg O' My Heart." Miss Taylor had been playing the forlorn Irish wail on the stage since 1912. Makeup magic restored her to wistful adolescence and she was so pleased that she kept a copy of the film to show her friends and impressors how youthful she could look. She ran it so often at her soirées that her guests would cautiously inquire whether there would be another projection before accepting her invitations.

Renowned for his versatility, Vidor was handed the most diverse scripts. The authors he has filmed range from Tolstoy to Elinor Glyn. "Elinor Glyn was a snicker for accuracy about aristocratic society," he recalled. "When I was directing 'His Hour,' her story of a high-life, all the grand dukes and duchesses came from Central Casting. Elinor took charge of placing them properly for the reception scenes. 'Why, the Popoffs would never sit next to the Romidansky's. They haven't spoken in years,' she would announce and then reshuffle the consumed extras around the table, according to all the 'in' gossip of the czarist court."

Vidor captured the approval of the intelligent, then scornful of movies in general, with "Wild Oats," a beautiful motion picture from Hergesheimer's novelette — which he shot on location in the Florida Everglades. When given Cyril Hume's best seller, "Wife of the Centaur," a novel being favorably compared to F. Scott Fitzgerald's jazz age fiction,

Vidor, a friend of Fitzgerald, supplied the Fitzgeraldesque touches missing in the original.

In 1925, sensing the time had come for it, he began an epic of the American soldier's participation in World War I. Laurence Stallings, who had lost a leg in the Belleau Wood and who had written the play, "What Price Glory?" collaborated on the scenario and John Gilbert was cast as a member of the AEF, a young man full of patriotic fervor who enlists to make the world safe for democracy and is maimed on the French battlefields. The moment was ripe and "The Big Parade" emerged to break attendance records everywhere. Both Bernard Shaw and Thomas Mann praised it as an honest account of the conflict and it remains the only motion picture to attain two-year show engagement on Broadway.

A Boost for MGM

"The Big Parade" with its huge box-office takings, established the newly formed Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer firm as a prime Hollywood company. Vidor's original contract assured him of benefiting from its profits, but before its release the studio executives predicted sorrowfully that it was bound to be a catastrophic flop and generously bought his shares.

"I didn't care," said Vidor. "I was more interested in making more films than in making money. When 'The Big Parade' proved a hit, I was in charge of MGM production, asked me what I would do next. I told him that I wanted to show an average American under fire, not in war but in peacetime. 'In what?' he inquired. 'In life,' I said. He allowed it was an interesting idea, still, he thought it might be a hit, too, and he was afraid I might make it for another studio. My first title was 'One of the Mob,' but that had underworld connotations, so I called it 'The Crowd,' the story of a young middle-class man faced with everyday existence and forced against his will into the common mold. It was up for the Academy award in 1928, but Louis B. Mayer, the studio chief, voted against it in favor of a more popular film over forgotten. 'The Crowd' has survived for 50 years. I was very pleased that it was enthusiastically received at the Deauville festival the other day."

Vidor astounded Mayer and Thalberg again with his next proposition when he announced that his first talkie would be "Hallelujah," a story of the Deep South with an all-black cast.

"They had all sorts of ridiculous objections," he remembered with a chuckle. "They said that black audiences would come and white audiences would stay away. They said



King Vidor — A success in Deauville.

the film would be banned in the South, but I'm a Southerner, I knew better. It was an unusual motion picture in its day — in 1929 — and in a way a breakthrough. It still runs in theaters.

Vidor enjoys rising to a challenge. Once when outlining a project, a producer cut him short. "You can't film that, as you're proposing. You can only film action," ruled the studio wise man. To prove his point, Vidor has made a film on thought, "Truth and Illusion," a movie on metaphysics. It is his favorite work and he intends to show it to film students when he lectures next.

The project which he is presently preparing with his grand-daughter,

Kate Finley, concerns the rise and fall of James Murray, who he discovered and who had the leading role in "The Crowd." Murray had been a doorman in grenadier uniform posted before a Broadway movie palace before he was famed as a screen actor. His fame came overnight, but faded just as suddenly. He was lost in the movie shuffle and was unable to cure his incipient alcoholism.

Rather than the biography of Murray, the protagonist will be a young man who experiences a like fate against the scene of Hollywood in the 1920s. Vidor has written into his scenario some of his own memories. Voo Stroheim and Rex Ingram. Shooting is to begin soon.

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Emmylou Harris and her show will be at the Hammersmith Odeon Sept. 18 and 19 at 7 p.m. Rosemary Clooney and the Jake Hanna Quartet come into Ronnie Scott's for one week on Sept. 18, replacing the Horace Silver Quintet.

VILLINGEN, West Germany — The George Gruntz Coconcert Jazz Band kicks off its European tour in this Black Forest town on Sept. 21. Quite a number of name musicians

are in the band, including Elvin Jones, Benny Bailey and Woody Shaw.

MUNICH — The United Jazz and the Rock Ensemble groups will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau Sept. 19 at 8 p.m.

BRUSSELS — Jimmy Gourley will be at the new Brussels Jazz Club on Sept. 15 and 16.

— FRANK VAN BRALLE

Belgian's Award-Winning Project

Computerizing the Unruly North Sea

By Jan Sjoby

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14 (IHT) — The 1978 Francqui Prize, Belgium's most prestigious scientific award, went to Jacques Nihoul, professor of applied sciences at the Universities of Liege and Louvain. The prize — meaning a million Belgian francs in cold cash and long-lasting glory — was awarded to the 41-year-old scientist "for his contributions to fundamental theories of hydrodynamic phenomena in the oceans." Prof. Nihoul was in charge of Belgium's 1970-76 Sea Program, pursued by the Belgian Scientific Policy Services with the support of NATO's Committee for the Challenges to Modern Society. Prof. Nihoul, a physicist, chemist and mathematician — with degrees from the University of Liege, MIT and Cambridge in ascending order — has devised a way and ways to mathematically coordinate data from specialists in various fields related to hydrography, oceanography, marine biology and environmental research and to translate their combined research into computer language.

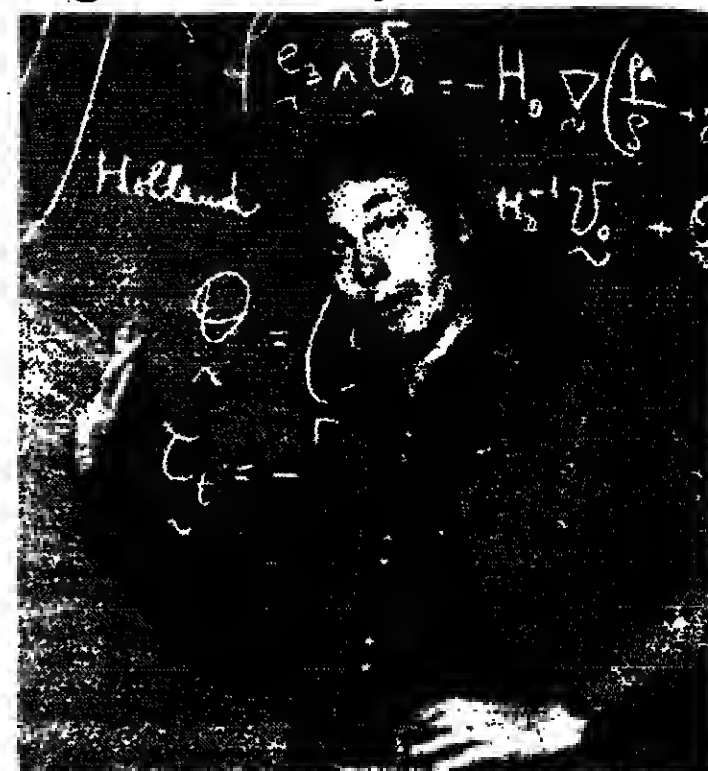
As a director and coordinator of the Sea Program, the professor insisted that the various specialists involved shouldn't be allowed to work as they wished, going off at odd angles of thought and investigation. There had to be an overall plan to inform scientists what answers were needed, when and where. With his team, representing a number of European universities, the professor set about ascertaining equations capable of ascribing the manifold aspects of the unruly North Sea: waves, tides, currents, plankton, seaweed and the dissemination of pollution from inland waterways.

Herculean Task

"It was a Herculean task," wrote a reporter for the Belgian Institute. "Some sensitive adjustments had to be made, particularly in the 'descriptive' sciences such as biology, which had to be made 'quantitative' in order to make a mathematical model. Computers, clever as they may be, do not distinguish between biological species; they merely keep track of the biomass they represent."

The Belgian Navy supplied logistics, converting a ship, the Mischel, into an oceanographic research vessel. Britain lent a hand, having certain common interests with the Belgians in that particular stretch of water.

The Sea Program was ceremoniously ended in 1976 and the results — eight solid volumes with mathematical formulas concerning data on fluid and rational mechanics — were handed to Rik Vanderkhorst, minister of state for scientific policy. It is still an open question in Brussels whether Mr. Vanderkhorst ever read the volumes. . . .



Prof. Jacques Nihoul with mathematical model.

reads like the beginning of Einstein's "Popular Introduction, etc."

Provided that a researcher has at least an A in advanced mathematics, Prof. Nihoul's model can be put to daily use for practical purposes, predicting tides, currents, the availability of fish and the potential danger of oil slicks spilled from offshore rigs. The professor's model has been applied, successfully, from the Adriatic ripides to Barents Sea fisheries problems. Prof. Nihoul is at present working on a program for the Rivers Samre and Meuse to predict complex problems connected with dam building in the High Ardennes.

The Sea Program project is now under the administration of the Ministry of National Health. Tides along the Coast (always spelled with a capital C in Belgian French or Flemish) and in the Scheldt Estuary can be foretold with remarkable accuracy. The ministry is also charged with the control of the dumping of industrial waste in the North Sea.

The Francqui Prize, incidentally, was created in 1932 with a capital gift of 100,000 francs — a Belgian franc was money in those days — by Brussels financier Emile Francqui to reward a research scientist who "has made the most important scientific contribution and added to the prestige of Belgium." It may be added that two Francqui laureates have since received the Nobel Prize: Ilya Prigogine and Christian de Duve.

The Francqui prize is awarded alternately to a social, medical, physicist or chemist, all supposed to have been engaged in theoretical research. Prof. Nihoul fills the first three requirements, having been engaged in all the three disciplines scheduled for this year's prize.

"But," commented a spokesman for the Belgian Institute, "he has never worked with 'pure' science. He has been in applied sciences ever since he left school."

Progress Cited On Eye Ailment

LONDON, Sept. 14 (IHT) — Biofeedback techniques are being used to treat "lazy eye" syndrome, or amblyopia, according to the British weekly "New Scientist." Two researchers from the University of California were said to have developed the "singing eyeball" cap, that when fitted over glasses and wired to a stereo headset, produces a musical tone in the subject's left ear when he is looking to the left, dies down to a dull click when he looks straight ahead and builds back the original tone in his right ear as he shifts focus to the right.

About 4 million Americans have some form of amblyopia, which was previously considered incurable in anyone over six years old.

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Turnaround From July

U.K. Posts Surplus For August Trade

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — Britain posted a visible trade surplus in August of £58 million, the first monthly surplus since April, compared with a revised £132-million deficit in July and a year-earlier surplus of £136 million, the Department of Trade said today.

Dollar Rises In a Day of Tense Trade

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fluctuated erratically to end generally higher in extremely nervous and tense foreign-exchange trading today as the market anxiously awaited news from Camp David, Md., about the talks between Israeli and Egyptian leaders.

The main factor in the market was definitely Camp David. Nothing else really mattered. And it's going to be like that again tomorrow, stressed one senior foreign-exchange dealer.

For the time being, the market appeared to forget the dollar's "fundamental problems" and instead it focused on the immediate political implications of the Middle East summit talks. The smallest bits of news from Camp David had major impacts on exchange rates.

For instance, after an Israeli embassy spokesman in Washington called "completely untrue" reports that Israel had agreed to withdraw from the West Bank, the dollar plummeted on the foreign-exchange market. It had earlier risen against the Deutsche mark to 1.99 DM on hopes of a major Israeli concession over the West Bank. But after the Israeli denial, the dollar fell to 1.9818 DM, for a gain of 38 points on the day.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar rose 47 points to 1.5960 francs. It advanced 2.3 cents against the French franc to 4.6555 francs, but fell 15 points against the yen to 190.15.

Sterling lost 13 points to \$1.9605 while the Canadian dollar was steady at 86.16 U.S. cents.

Gold closed here at \$210.25-210.75 against \$210.30-210.80 yesterday.

Deficit in July and a surplus of £286 million in August 1977. The current account includes visible trade and such "invisible" items as banking, insurance and tourism.

Net oil trade showed a deficit of £107 million compared with a gap of £229 million in July and a £116-million deficit in June. Invisible trade was an estimated surplus of £75 million unchanged from July and half the year-earlier surplus of £150 million.

Exports reached £3.02 billion last month, down from £3.05 billion a month before but up from £2.79 billion a year earlier. Imports amounted to £2.964 billion, down from £3.18 billion in July and up £2.66 billion in August 1977.

In the three months ended August, Britain had a current-account surplus of £87 million and a visible trade shortfall of £174 million. Export volume over the period was up 2 percent, while imports rose 1.5 percent. After excluding so-called erratic items, however, export volume was up 3.5 percent in the latest three-month period and imports rose 2 percent.

EEC Contributions

The sharp downward revision in the invisible trade earnings from July's preliminary estimate of £120 million reflected largely increased contributions by Britain to the Common Market, the government said.

The £190-million improvement in Britain's visible trade balance last month was due to a sharp £216-million drop in the value of imports while exports remained fairly level. Reduced oil imports and an improvement in the balance of erratic items — such as precious stones, aircraft, ships and oil installations — accounted for about 75 percent of the drop in import value. The Southampton dock strike also helped to reduce imports.

The Bank of England also announced today that the broadly defined M-3 money supply fell £490 million, or about 1 percent, in the month to Aug. 16 following a rise of £520 million, or 1.1 percent, over the prior month, the Bank of England said today.

Sterling M-3, seasonally adjusted, increased about 1.25 percent since the fiscal year ended Mid-April, or at an annual rate of just over 3.5 percent. During the first three months of the fiscal year to mid-July, it had risen at a 9.5-percent annual rate.

U.K. Approval Expected for Peugeot

The British government is expected to announce shortly its approval of the takeover of Chrysler U.K. by the French Peugeot-Citroen group. Peugeot officials met yesterday evening with British auto-union leaders who have been pressing the French to give guarantees on jobs and development programs for the British unit of Chrysler Corp. Gavin Laird of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers says the unions were "reasonably satisfied" with statements from Peugeot officials that there were not any immediate plans to close Chrysler U.K. plants or cut the company's workforce of over 20,000.

Caldwell Named as Ford President

Ford Motor chairman Henry Ford 2d announced the election of vice chairman Philip Caldwell as president of the company. Mr. Caldwell succeeds Lee Iacocca, whom Ford ousted this summer. Mr.

Caldwell will retain the post of vice chairman and deputy chief executive officer, keeping him second in command behind Mr. Ford. Mr. Ford said Mr. Caldwell's appointment was approved by a vote of the board of directors. He will assume the post effective Oct. 16, the day after Mr. Iacocca's tenure officially expires.

Massey-Ferguson Cuts Work Force

Massey-Ferguson Ltd. will reduce its work force to 58,000 from 67,000 worldwide, a move expected to result in a pre-tax savings of about \$100 million, which will be reflected in 1979 fiscal results, president Victor Rice said in Toronto. He said the layoffs, most of which will occur in Europe, would cost the company about \$21 million. Mr. Rice said the company was strengthening its balance sheet and the retained shareholders, particularly in preferred shareholders.

Resolving Issue of Farm Imports

U.S., Japan Seen Nearing Trade Accord

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — Japanese agriculture minister Ichiro Nakagawa said today that he believed Japan and the United States were close to an agreement on the thorny issue of additional farm imports.

"We are very close to an agreement but concessions will have to be made by both sides," he said at a press club luncheon.

EMS Summit Ends; Experts Meet Further

AACHEN, West Germany, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing ended today their first round of "positive" talks over the proposed European Monetary System.

Experts were continuing work on detailed questions late today. While there was as yet no clear sign whether the leaders had developed a common platform to resolve differences between them on the EMS, West German government spokesman Armin Gruenewald noted that "if nothing had been accomplished, then the experts would not have reason to meet."

Mr. Gruenewald added the experts would discuss three main topics — the determination of the numerical, the powers and restrictions of the European monetary fund and a resolution of questions involving any possible late entries into the European Monetary System.

He said Japan is prepared to make concessions on additional imports of beef but only to the point where they will not have a serious impact on domestic producers. He did not indicate specifically what concessions both sides would have to make in order to reach agreement on agricultural trade issues — basically focusing on the additional import by Japan of U.S. beef and oranges.

Mr. Nakagawa led the Japanese negotiating team during Washington talks last week. These talks failed to yield any agreement other than to resume discussions later this month either in Geneva or elsewhere.

"We will find some means to reach an agreement," Mr. Nakagawa said. He said an accord on trade issues was necessary in order to "avoid economic war." However, he cited Japan's problems in opening its doors to more U.S. oranges and beef and said large increases would cause serious damage to Japan's farmers. He said because of an oversupply of rice, a good amount of Japanese production has been shifted to fruit farming and livestock and additional imports that competed with them would block the achievement of this national policy.

He noted that although the volume of the additional Japanese imports sought by the United States is small, somehow, he said, the issue of oranges and beef has emerged as a symbol of Japanese agricultural policy and the U.S. bilateral trade imbalance.

Meanwhile, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said Japan's steel exports in 1978 are expected to fall 11.4 percent from 1977 on a volume basis to about 31 million metric tons. However, steel exports on a value basis are predicted to rise \$1 billion from the previous year to total a record high of about \$11.95 billion.

China Lifts Trade Pact With Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (UPI) — China and Japan have agreed in principle on an extension of their trade agreement and on \$2 billion in loans from Japan to finance Chinese machinery imports, Japanese news media reported from Peking today.

The basic agreement came in talks in Peking between Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Kono and three key Chinese officials — vice premiers Li Hsien-nien and Kang Shih-en and Foreign Trade Minister Li Chang.

The Yomiuri newspaper said basic agreement was reached on a \$2-billion credit to China from Japan's Export-Import Bank. The credit would be the largest the bank has ever granted to a foreign country and would be used to buy Japanese machinery for increasing China's coal and oil production.

However, the newspaper said details of this loan are still under discussion. The Chinese wanted the loan denominated in dollars, apparently in the hope that the dollar's decline would make repayment easier in the future.

The Japanese wanted the loan agreement to be yen-based. The Chinese also were reported to have agreed to a Japanese request that the loan be repayable in five years at an interest rate not less than 7.25 percent.

The trade pact agreed on yesterday will extend from 1978-1990 inclusive. It is an expansion of an agreement signed in February calling for a \$20 billion swap of Chinese coal and oil for Japanese industrial hardware from 1978-85 inclusive.

If its terms are carried out, China in the 1980s could well become Japan's second largest trade partner after the United States, restoring the Japanese trade situation that existed before World War II.

The new agreement comes about one month after China signed a treaty of friendship and non-aggression with Japan.

Prices Fall .8% In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — West German wholesale prices fell 0.8 percent in August from July and were off 0.1 percent from August 1977, the statistics office said today.

The index, not seasonally adjusted and based on 1970 equals 100, stood at 146 in August, down from 147.1 in July.

The year-on-year change of 0.1 percent follows a similar change in July.

Brazil Prices Up 2.7%

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — Brazil's consumer price index reached 1,729.8 in August, up 2.7 percent from July and up 40.2 percent from a year earlier, it was reported today. The index, based on 1965-67 equals 100, is not seasonally adjusted.

Blumenthal Rules Out Slide Through '80

U.S. Not Heading for Recession

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal says there is no chance the United States will slide into another recession during the remainder of President Carter's first term.

However, he told a group of business and government leaders late yesterday that unless business and labor combine in an all-out effort to combat inflation, "we are not going to bick it."

Mr. Blumenthal, one of President Carter's chief economic spokesmen, said most sectors of the economy are strong, including housing, automobile sales, employment and factory production. "We do not see a recession in this administration... this year or next or far into 1980," he told a tax seminar sponsored by Time Inc. "We just don't see any signs that we are heading for another recession."

Earlier this year, some private economists warned that the United States could face a recession either late this year or in 1979.

Top government officials, such as Barry Bosworth of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, and Federal Reserve chairman William Miller, said inflation must be brought under control quickly or a possible recession could loom.

Mr. Blumenthal acknowledged that inflation has "grown somewhat worse" than was anticipated at the beginning of the year. The projected 8-percent rise in consumer prices at year-end is "a worrisome thing and totally unacceptable," he said.

Mr. Blumenthal cautioned that labor and business must be willing to cooperate with the administration's anti-inflation efforts. "Unless we find a way to work together," he said, "we are not going to bick it, in my judgment."

On other issues, Mr. Blumenthal said: "Mr. Carter will 'in the next few days' review recommendations from the Cabinet-level Economic Policy Group that call for tougher, more specific anti-inflation goals. He did not elaborate on any details. But sources have said Mr. Carter has been asked to adopt a voluntary 7-percent cap on 1979 wage hikes and a 5.75-percent limit on price rises.

The administration believes that the Senate Finance Committee "is moving in the right direction" on the tax bill. "The House-passed

bill is a good beginning. However, it is deficient and it needs to be fixed up."

• Congress must pass an energy bill soon because foreign governments are beginning to question the United States "determination" to alleviate its own energy problems.

Economists Agree

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (UPI) — The United States may experience a weak economy during the next 18 to 24 months but there will be no recession, Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates predicted today.

The economists said, however, that the weak economy may be coupled with high inflation and a steady or slowly rising unemployment rate. The forecast for the U.S. inflation rate ranges between 7 percent and 8 percent during the next two years, they said.

The group, a non-profit corporation owned by the University of Pennsylvania, issues quarterly analysis of the nation's short-term prospects and bases its predictions on a computerized model of the U.S. economy.

"The message for the policy makers seems clear: no dramatic improvement in inflation is on the horizon regardless of policy moves," the forecasters said. The United States is in "an incipient growth cycle" — a cycle in which the economy performs below its potential but does not slide into a recession, they said.

Prices on Wall St. Drop; Dow Loses 12.56 Points

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Reuters) — Issues on the New York Stock Exchange took their steepest slide in months today as interest-rate concerns combined with disappointment over the lack of progress at the Camp David Middle East summit to depress prices.

Analysts noted the market has been in an extended rally for several months with no major correction and thus was vulnerable to bad news.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 12.56 points to 857.04 and declines led advances 1,180 to 378. Volume dropped to 37.40 million shares from yesterday's 43.34 million.

Analysts were predicting the weekly money report due today would show a rise. After the close, the Federal Reserve announced that the nation's M-1 basic money supply rose \$4.7 billion in the week ended Sept. 6 to \$357.3 billion. Money-supply data for the week ended Aug. 30 was revised downward to \$352.6 billion from \$352.8 billion. Total member bank deposits M-2 rose \$5.9 billion to \$860.4 billion. It was revised downward for the Aug. 30 week to \$854.5 billion from \$855.4.

Auto, steel, aluminum, chemical, petroleum and computer shares declined. General Motors slipped 3/4 to 64 1/2. Memorex lost 1 1/2 to 57 1/2.

Canada Prices Decline

OTTAWA, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — Canada's wholesale price index declined to 603.4 in July, off 0.2 percent from 604.7 in June but up 7 percent from 563.8 in July 1977. Statistics Canada said today. The index, based on 100 for 1955-59, was the first monthly decline since a 0.1-percent drop last December from the previous month.

Investors Reluctant as Dollar Dips

Outstanding Eurodollar CDs Decline

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — The amount of outstanding London Eurodollar certificates of deposit (CDs) declined to \$21.48 billion on Aug. 16 from \$22.03 billion the month before, the Bank of England reported.

However, the total in August was about 8.6 percent above the year-earlier level of \$19.78 billion.

Although the progressive increase in Eurodollar interest rates during the year would normally lead to an increase in investment in CDs, the amount outstanding has declined in six out of the first eight months. Analysts attributed the decline mainly to the reluctance of non-dollar-based investors to purchase CDs when the dollar was declining against major currencies.

Moreover, because international loan demand has not been particularly strong among industrial nations at a time when the interbank market has been flooded with dollars due to the record U.S. trade deficit, banks probably were not very aggressive in trying to raise funds through CDs, even though it would have been profitable for them to lock in their cost of funds at lower interest rates, analysts said.

Certificate balances held by secondary market dealers on Aug. 16 stood at \$617.9 million, up from \$550.4 million the month before. However, the amount of CD holdings in August was near the average for the year of \$609.3 million, which presumably indicated that secondary market dealers had a neutral view of the future trend in interest rates.

In other Eurodollar developments, the Danish government has joined a long list of countries in refinancing part of its outstanding Eurodollar bank debt on more favorable terms.

Denmark intends to raise \$1.235 billion with a seven-year bank loan managed by Chase Manhattan Ltd., Citicorp International Bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The loan, which is due Dec. 15, 1985, will bear interest at 0.75 points above three or six-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates, whichever Denmark chooses. Repayment will be in nine equal semi-annual installments starting Dec. 15, 1981.

The West German central capital market subcommittee approved a calendar of some 875 million Deutsche marks in Eurodollar issues, money market sources said today.

Dealers had generally said that any calendar under 1 billion DM would not be deleterious to the market. However, the presence of such volatile addresses as

Company Reports

Britain

BL Ltd. 1978 1977
Revenue..... 1,563 1,325
Profits..... 1700 1260

Bridon

1978 1977
Revenue..... 148.93 139.23
Profits..... 7.59 8.76
Per Share..... 0.0738 0.0799
(Figures in Pounds Sterling)

Japan

Kirin Brewery 1978 1977
Revenue..... 428,610 361,160
Profits..... 9,490 8,580

Mitsubishi Chemical Ind.

1978 1977
Revenue..... 255,830 279,450
Profits..... 1,370 2,620

Sony

1978 1977
Revenue..... 135,420 122,657
Profits..... 9,604 7,824
Per Share..... 45 39
9 months
Revenue..... 390,678 368,676
Profits..... 21,786 28,520
Per Share..... 101 132
(Figures in Yen)

Viking Resources International N.V.

NAV as at 11-9-78
\$22.96 (D.Fs. 49.55)
INFORMATION:
Plerton, Holdings & Plerton N.V.,
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

Japan Output Down, Revised Data Shows

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — Japan's industrial activity index in July was revised downward to 121.4 from a preliminary 122.8, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

The revised index in July was down 0.8 percent from the previous month but up 7 percent from the like year-earlier month, MITI said. The production index (1973 equals 100) stood at 122.4 in July and 113.5 a year ago.

Euroborrowings Up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters) — Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$651 million to \$5.69 billion in the week ended Sept. 6, the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday. Liabilities were \$746 million higher than a year earlier.

Italy Registers Trade Deficit of \$451.8 Million

ROME, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — Italy today posted a 377-billion-lire (about \$451.8 million) deficit on trade in July, indicating that government forecasts of a hefty 1978 surplus may be optimistic.

The deficit compares with a surplus of 511 billion lire in June and widens the total deficit for the first seven months to 548 billion lire.

While that is much narrower than the deficit of 1,996 trillion lire in the like period of 1977, foreign trade minister Rinaldo Ossola recently said the government expects the trade balance to show a surplus of 1.5 trillion lire for all of 1978.

"The July deficit seems to me to be in contrast with predictions," said Federico Galdi, vice director of the Foreign Trade Ministry. The government has expected the balance to show surpluses in the autumn months, he said, but he noted that export growth seems to be decelerating.

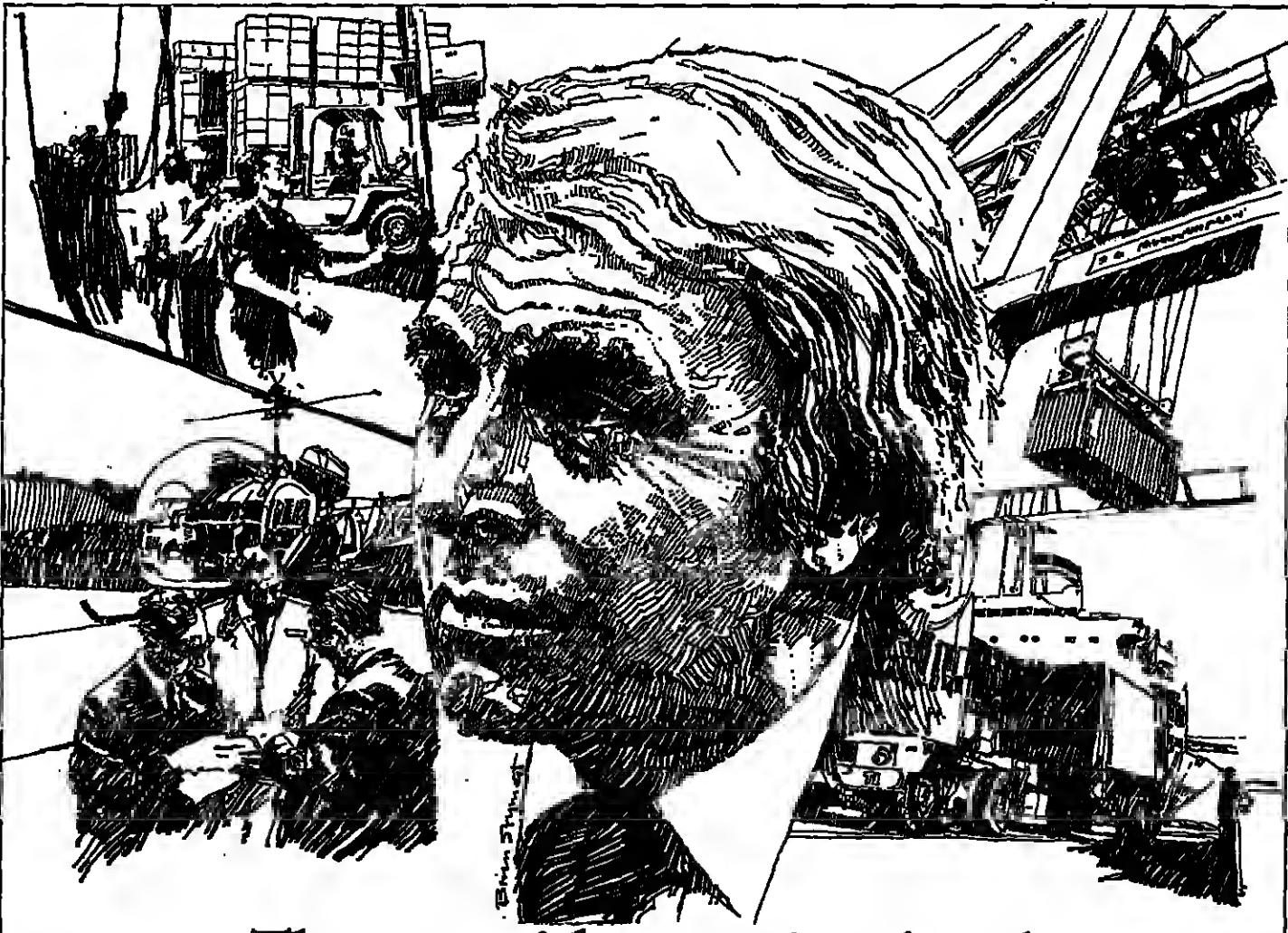
In April, for instance, exports were up 21 percent from a year earlier, but the year-on-year gains were only 9 percent in both June and July. July's exports totaled 3,772 trillion lire, up from 3,469 trillion lire a year earlier.

Imports in July rose sharply to 4,149 trillion lire from 3,184 trillion lire a year earlier.

The figures are provisional and are not seasonally adjusted.

Brazil Prices Up 2.7%

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — Brazil's consumer price index reached 1,729.8 in August, up 2.7 percent from July and up 40.2 percent from a year earlier, it was reported today. The index, based on 1965-67 equals 100, is not seasonally adjusted.



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Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 32nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

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Amsterdam, September 6th, 1978.

Month	Stock	Sts.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month	Stock	Sts.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month	Stock	Sts.	Close	Ch'ge Prev
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SEPT. 14, 1978

(Continued on Page 11)

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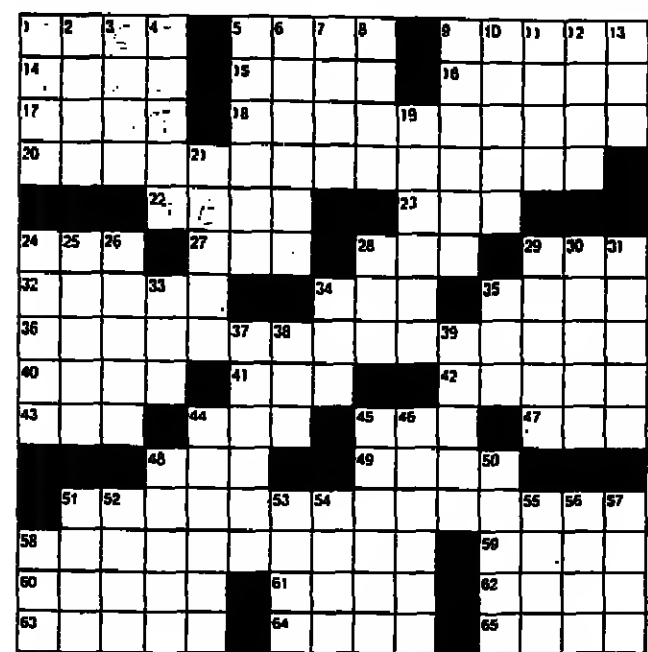
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this edition.

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Unavailable
Because of transmission problems at the exchange, the Toronto and Montreal stock market quotations were not available for publication in this edition.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malesha



- ACROSS**
- 1 Fly away, fly!
 - 5 Emperor after Guib
 - 9 Iranian coins
 - 14 Dusted powder
 - 15 Jogging pace
 - 17 Follow
 - 18 Snell (be suspicious)
 - 21 Type of salad dressing
 - 26 Make an all-out effort
 - 22 Three tps.
 - 23 No longer fashionable
 - 24 Mexican Mrs.
 - 27 Some M.I.T. grads
 - 28 Ten minus nine
 - 29 Snidgen
 - 32 Kind of bear or hare
 - 34 French pronoun
 - 35 — colada (cocktail)
 - 36 Film based on Christie thriller
 - 40 Saudi sacheem
 - 41 Subsidize
 - 42 Languor
 - 43 Prefix with drome and thesis
 - 44 Stretch the budget
 - 45 — Clemente
 - 47 Start of the Three Musketeers' motto
- DOWN**
- 48 Hole-in-one
 - 49 Indigo source
 - 51 Decalogue
 - 58 Millipede
 - 59 Author Vidal
 - 60 French landscape painter 1811-1889
 - 61 Artifice
 - 62 Maintain
 - 63 Orgs.
 - 64 Square-dance groups
 - 65 Chad or Tanganyika
 - 66 Bachelorette party
 - 67 Mata —
 - 68 Scandinavian monarch
 - 69 Double quartet
 - 70 Idle; futile
 - 71 Cavalry, etc.
 - 72 McAdams' target
 - 73 Indian or Western county
 - 74 Dunkirk event
 - 75 Waterway
 - 76 "What's your elephant's eye?"
 - 77 Fontaine's late husband
 - 78 Latin opposite of e
 - 79 — the fire (enterprise)
 - 80 "Escapes" composer
 - 81 Undercover men
 - 82 Commodious
 - 83 Dog-tired
 - 84 Parisian's O.K.
 - 85 Moon goddess
 - 86 Cancel
 - 87 Sweet herb
 - 88 Cavatina
 - 89 Pied Piper
 - 90 Fasten
 - 91 — to your leader
 - 92 Falter
 - 93 Popular cloth on campus
 - 94 Places for students
 - 95 Least deranged
 - 96 Guitarist
 - 97 Segovia
 - 98 Oak seed
 - 99 Word with tender or age
 - 100 Chits
 - 101 Intersection for droppers and spillers
 - 102 Martin and Mauch; Abbr.
 - 103 The shakes
 - 104 Star that brightens and fades
 - 105 Long haul
 - 106 Wicked
 - 107 Lupino

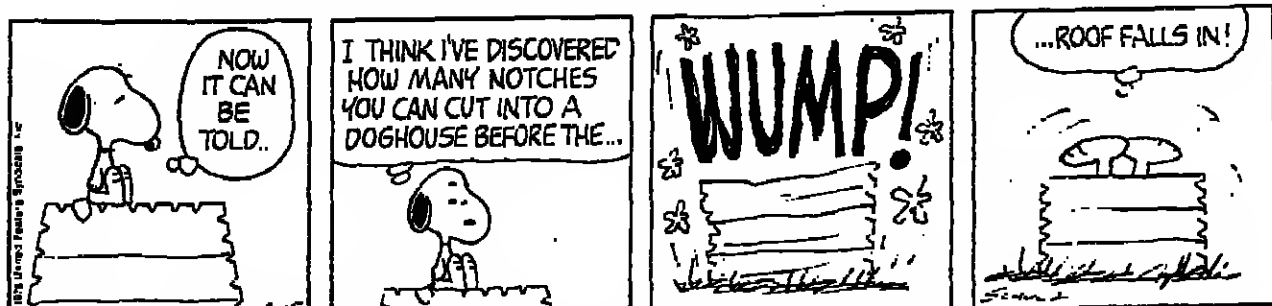
WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	21	70	Overcast	MADRID	27	81	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57		MIAMI	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	N.A.	MILAN	22	72	Fair
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	11	52	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	14	57	Cloudy
BELGRADE	19	66	Cloudy	MUNICH	22	72	Fair
BERLIN	19	66	Rain	NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy	NICE	22	72	Fair
BUCHAREST	19	66	Fair	OSLO	14	57	Fair
BUDAPEST	19	66	Fair	PARIS	22	72	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy	PRAGUE	21	70	Fair
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Cloudy	ROME	24	75	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Cloudy	SAFIA	12	54	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Rain
EDINBURGH	15	59	Overcast	TEHRAN	36	97	Sunny
FLORENCE	24	75	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	30	86	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	64	Mist	TOKYO	24	75	Overcast
GENEVA	22	72	Fair	TUNIS	24	75	Fair
HELSINKI	11	52	Overcast	VIENNA	24	75	Fair
ISTANBUL	21	70	Overcast	WARSAW	14	57	Mist
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Overcast	WASHINGTON	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	24	75	Mist	ZURICH	20	68	Cloudy
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

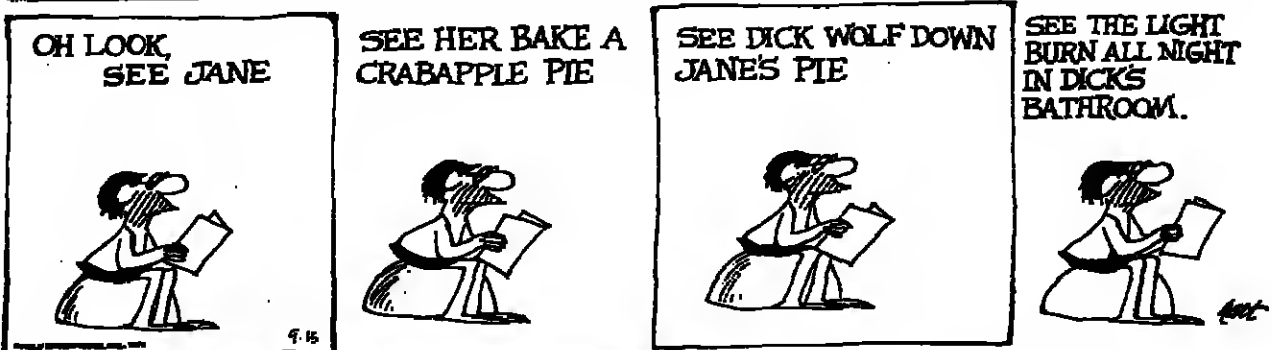
(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 7:00 GMT; all others of 7:00 GMT.)

PEANUTS



B. C.



B. C.



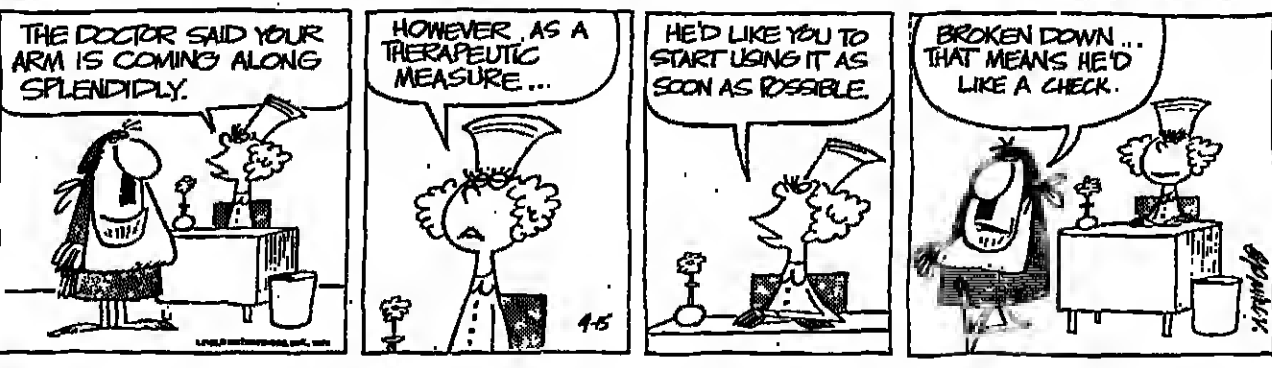
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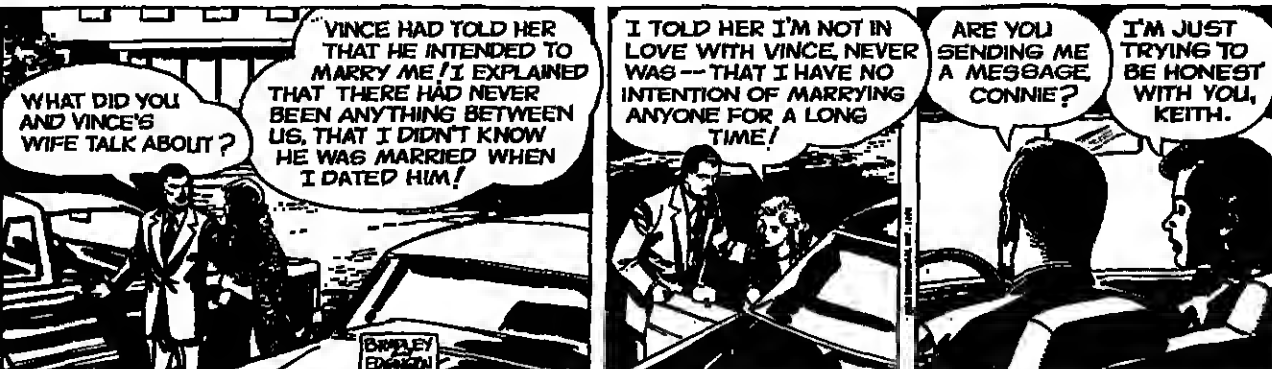
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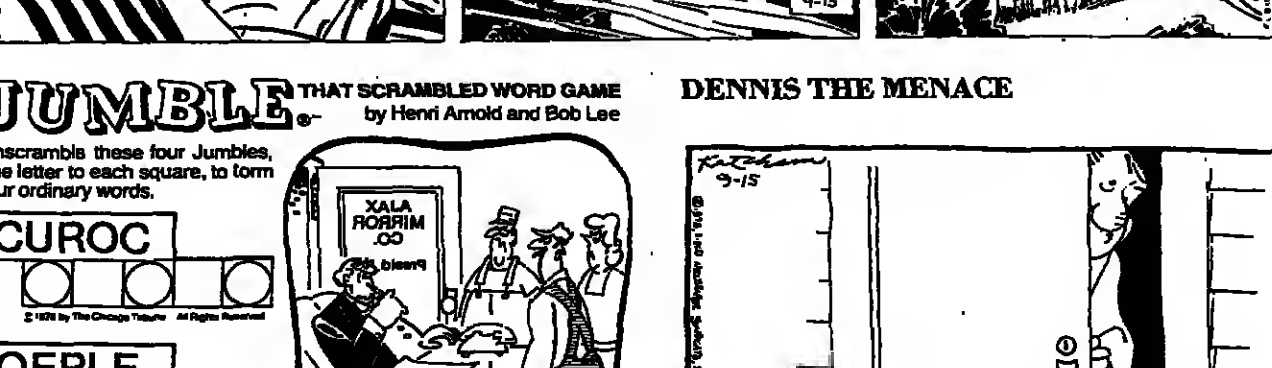
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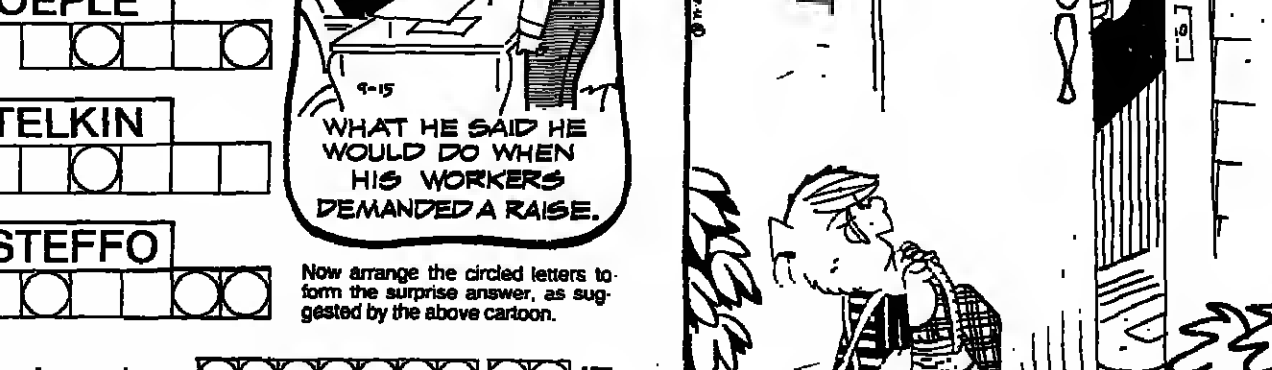
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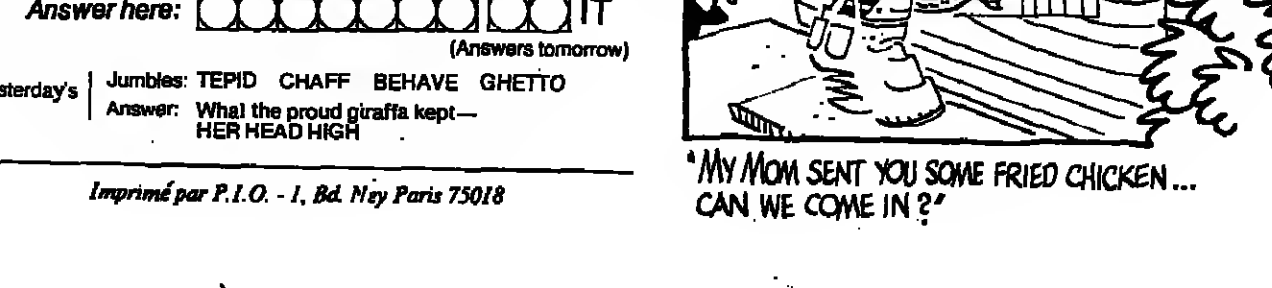
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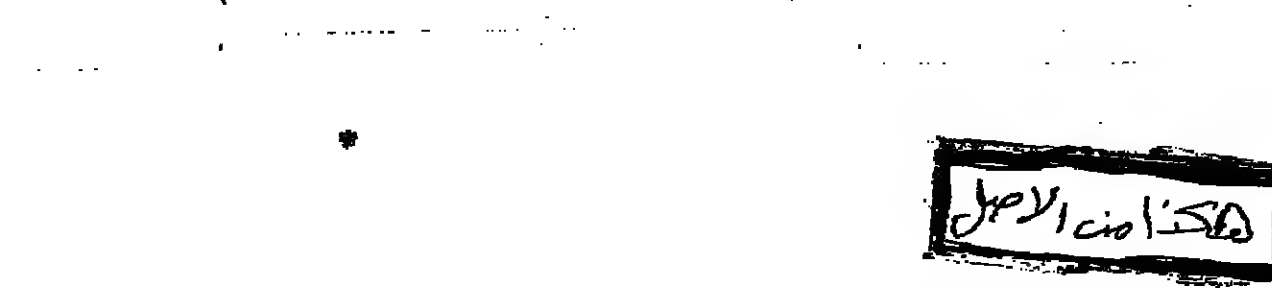
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BOOKS

EUGENIE AND NAPOLEON III

By David Duff. Morrow. Illustrated. 308 pp. \$12.95. Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

BARON Alphonse de Rothschild went to see the ailing Napoleon III to ask a question vital to his banking business. It was July, 1870. The emperor was suffering a stone in his bladder. To Rothschild's question of the chances of war with Germany, Napoleon III answered earnestly, "There will be no war."

A few hours later a courier delivered the message that would seal the fate of Napoleon and his empire. "All is changed. It is war," the note ran. It was the turning point of an extraordinary pair of lives which together stretched from the days of Napoleon I, whose nephew Louis Napoleon was six when Bonaparte's empire collapsed, to the death of Eugenie in 1920 more than a century later.

Duff tells it effectively, using a structure similar to that in his dual biography of Victoria and Albert. He knows the milieu of royalty and is able to evoke its personages as human beings. Elevation and rank do not change character; they merely intensify both the good and bad qualities. Louis Napoleon and Eugenie had both before they were crowned — and after — but they were basically decent people who took adversity with dignity. Indeed, they were at their best in hard times.

Louis Napoleon was the son of Napoleon's favorite brother, Louis, whom he had made king of Holland, and Hortense, daughter by a former marriage of Napoleon's wife Josephine. The match was an unhappy one and there is even a hint, which Duff tends to credit after a careful analysis of dates and the premature birth of Louis Napoleon, that Napoleon I was his real father.

In any event, Hortense reared him in German exile, in a mansion which was a museum of Napoleon I. He was a physically and mentally backward child, and Hortense was careful to see that his education allowed him to develop without severe pressure. The experiment proved successful — Louis became fluent in four languages, read widely in history and economics, and became a writer himself. There remained in him the quality of otherworldliness which is often the case with backward youngsters. Hortense had called him "le doux tenebreux," "the gentle dreamer."

Some of his dreams were not so gentle. He wanted a Bonapartist restoration, served with the Swiss forces to take training, wrote a manual of artillery. A publicist named Jean Flahin saw the opportunity for Louis Napoleon and the two began to dream and scheme. The conspiracy failed and Louis Napoleon was exiled to America. He soon returned to visit his dying mother. Becoming involved in still another conspiracy, he tasted the satisfaction of being a hero in Switzerland when that nation refused to return him to the French.

He was imprisoned and released, then spent time in England where he acquired a mistress and served as a volunteer policeman. In 1848, the year of revolution, he returned to France and won election as president of the Republic. He was at last launched. It did not take him long to run his own coup d'etat, followed by a plebiscite in which 7 million Frenchmen voted to make him emperor and only 200,000 voted against.

He had some trouble with Elizabeth Howard, his English mistress, who had helped him finance his return to France and expected to be queen. He always had a bit of trouble with women.

Eugenie was different. She was Scottish on her mother's side, descendant of a family which had supported the Stuarts — one ancestor had been hanged in 1746 for backing Bonnie Prince Charlie. Her father was a Spanish soldier of fortune with pretensions to a royal background. He had fought for Napoleon I, whom he admired.

Louis Napoleon met Eugenie at an Elysée reception, introduced by the Rothschilds. He fell in love with the tall and beautiful Spanish girl. He warned her, "It is only fair that I should tell you that if the position is very high, it is also very dangerous and insecure." He was thinking of assassination, of war, of disaffection in the army, but another danger was the public life of royalty. The above conversation was leaked by one of the emperor's friends and advisers, Lord Clarendon, to scotch the persistent rumor that Napoleon was marrying only for sex.

Eugenie's first priority was to bear a child. She did, with difficulty, and that child, the prince imperial, died in battle as a British volunteer battling the Zulus in 1879. Eugenie proved a good and faithful wife in many respects, but she was frigid and a man-hater. "Men are worth nothing at all," she said. Napoleon craved new experiences, new companions. "I need my little amusements, but I always return to her and pleasure." She, however, was not born to play second-string. She flirted, told risqué stories, teased men, though she froze at the thought of a passionate embrace.

With such a cast of characters and a plot which ranges from scandal to war, it should be no surprise that this double biography entertains and grips. It has all the aspects of a superior historical novel, and is related with zest and style.

Robert Kirsch is book review editor for the Los Angeles Times. © Los Angeles Times

Antique Dealer Jailed in Austria

EISENSTADT, Austria, Sept. 14 (Reuters) — An Austrian antique dealer was jailed for 18 months yesterday for demanding \$300,000 from the Czechoslovak government for the return of three stolen paintings.

The court told that Abraham Stoeckl, 56, had bought the pictures five years ago unaware they had been purloined from the Prague National Gallery in 1972. They included a Titian and an El Greco and were valued at 50 million schillings (\$3.2 million).

When he discovered their real identity, he told the Czechoslovak Embassy in Vienna he would return them for a "reward" to cover his purchase price, the prosecution said. The embassy went to the police.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Sue Emory, author of "Passing Fancy: Fifty Years of Contract Bridge," published at \$2.50 by the American Contract Bridge League, 2200 Democrat Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38116, has produced a most readable account of half a century of bridge history, focusing mainly on leading personalities.

Photographs are plentiful, and there are several of the famous bridge cartoons of H.T. Webster. An interesting example of the fallibility of editors is provided by a 1935 letter, written by Albert Morehead on behalf of the "Bridge World," rejecting an article about a new convention devised and described by an unknown named Easley Blackwood.

Perhaps the most dramatic band in the book was the result of an accident: In 1944 in New York, a pair moved to table one in the wrong section, and played one deal before returning to the place from whence they came.

South opened a subminimum hand, and when West overcalled in spades, North tried a type of psychic that is now out of favor: He bid two no-trump, hoping to discourage his opponents from bidding too many spades.

East could have avoided eventual disaster if he had made a lead-directing bid of three clubs at this point. But he made a cue-bid in hearts, and eventually found himself defending six hearts, doubled by his partner for no very good reason.

West had no reason to find the killing club lead. His ornate spade lead was ruffed in dummy and six trump leads produced this position:

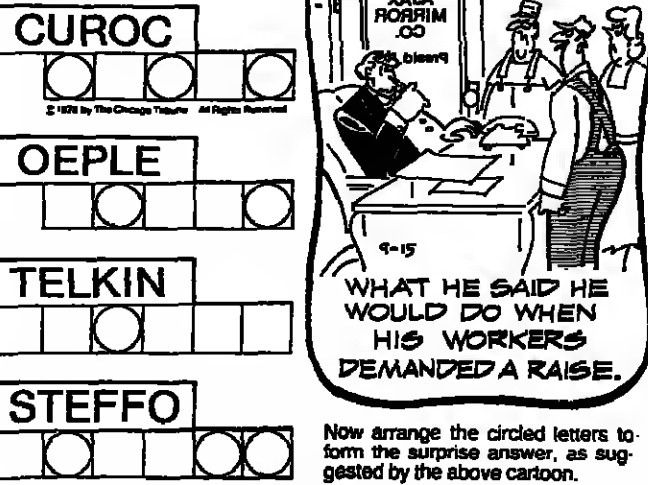
NORTH		EAST	
♠ 10	♠ 10	♠ 10	♠ 10
♥ 10	♥ 10	♥ 10	♥ 10
♦ 10	♦ 10	♦ 10	♦ 10
♣ 10	♣ 10	♣ 10	♣ 10

West led the spade king.

JUMBLE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



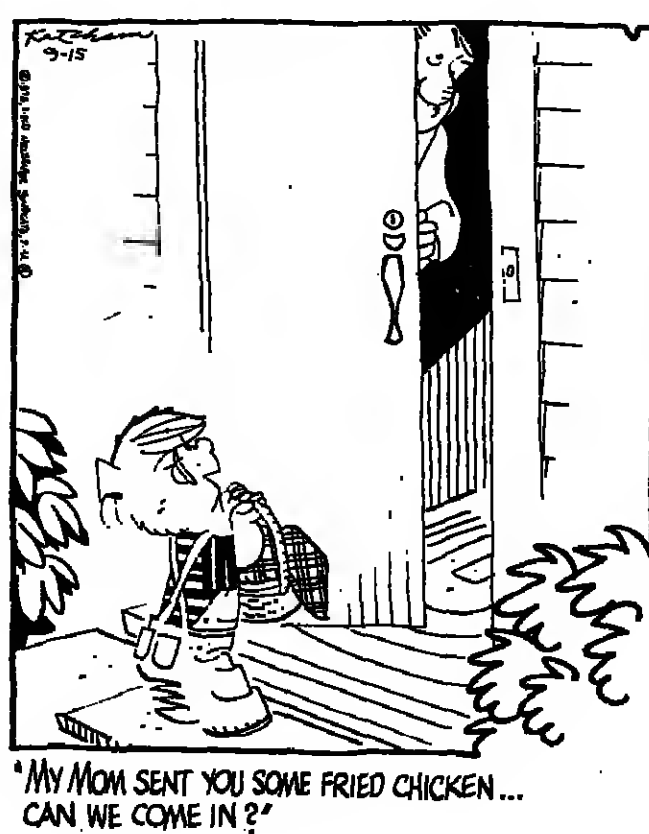
Answer here: C O O K I E S I T (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TEPID CHAFF BEHAVE GHETTO

Answer: What the proud giraffe kept—HER HEAD HIGH

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE



Started With 'Slaughter'

The New Gamesmanship:
The Loser Is the Hero

By Robert Strand

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Vince Lombardi, the late American football coach, used to say: "Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing."

But then Lombardi never played Pui or Infinity Volleyball or any of the other new games that are teaching enthusiasts that it can be better to lose. When people focus on the joy of playing, there are no losers, say proponents of New Gamesmanship.

They fly in the face of the credo that competition made America great and the flag respected. But New Games are growing anyway, say the founders.

One of the first New Games inventors is Stewart Brand, publisher of the Whole Earth Catalog, which caught the spirit of the young in the late 1960s.

Brand said that he thought up the first New Games Tournament "out of a feeling of boredom, my own and the boredom of other people, and that's good raw material for any innovation."

One of his first games was World War IV, later called Slaughter, in which players try to do six or seven things simultaneously — knock each other off a mat while placing basketballs in waste baskets while the women try to de-pants the men.

In this atmosphere the loser turns out to be the center of attention, the star of the event.

Pui is an elimination game in which blindfolded players jump around saying "pui, pui" until the last player is left.

Infinity Volleyball is a collective effort to keep a ball in the air to communal shouts of "68, 69, 70."

The loser gets good-natured laughs. "Personally, I am dubious about any situation in life in which it is not okay to make mistakes," Brand said. "Unless we make mistakes, things can't get better."

Since their birth in 1973, the new games have won 200,000 followers, spreading into churches and

schools. But they are more of an attitude than a specific group of games.

People of all ages can play, there is no second team, nobody gets hurt and there is lots of creativity. New Games tend to be invented spontaneously. The idea is to experience cooperation as partners rather than as competitors. The hope is to create new perspectives on how to work and live with other people.

Thus, a crowd of new games enthusiasts can spend hours keeping an Earthball — a large globe of the world made of heavy canvas — bouncing in the air through hard breathing and alert, cooperative effort.

Or the Earthball can be used competitively, as when one group lies on its back encircled by a pick-up team. Those on their backs try to kick the ball over the heads of the standing team. The standees, using only their hands, try to keep the ball in the circle.

Some other activities are a tag game called Snake in the Grass, in which everybody winds up on the ground wiggling and hissing. Standoff, in which two persons face-to-face try to push each other off-balance, and People Pass, in which a person is hoisted and passed overhead along a double line, and as Brand said, "Everybody gets a ride."

This kind of play is encouraged by the New Games Foundation of San Francisco, a nonprofit organization which organizes weekend training programs around the country.

Brand is a foundation founder but is no longer formally connected with it. He puts out the Coevolution Quarterly and serves California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. as a part-time consultant organizing public events and think-tank sessions in which Brown meets offbeat but interesting personalities.

Originally, Brand thought of new games "rather grandiosely, as a way to reinvent in the culture the idea that rules keep needing to be changed."

Now he sees new games "as just another ingredient on the shelf for loosening up a tight society. It's just another of the legacies of the 1960s."

Hearty "waddlers" slosh through the Dutch tides along their messy way to a nearby island, practicing the latest "sport." There have been rumors of human sinkings...



Dutch Coast Invaded by Mud-Walkers

By Gary Yerkes

PIETERBUREN, The Netherlands (IHT) — There have probably been stranger pursuits. Still, the sight stuns: some 300 heavy souls, heads lowered, earnestly sloshing their way ankle-deep through thick mud, hell-bent for the horizon and a barren island five miles and two hours away.

This is waddling (literally, walking on the wad, or tideflat), in which, according to the organizers of the sport, The Waddlop Centrum, some 25,000 mud-walkers engaged in 1977 alone, up from 300 in the first year (1962) the idea was tried. It is done at low tide from May through September — quickly. Occasionally, it means walking in water waist-high, more often in mere mud, and if done responsibly (that is, with proper clothing, supplies and in the company of a guide trained and equipped for such excursions), it is safe.

Rumors, of course, are inevitable — 250-pound participants simply sinking out of sight, accountants off on a holiday losing their way in the fog and having to swim for their lives. But the only confirmed waddlopdeath came by heart attack several years ago, and the victim, it is thought, would have met the same fate had he been riding a motorcycle or eating too vigorously.

Six Islands

The Waddlop Centrum organizes walks costing 7.5 to 22 guilders to six different islands strung 5 to 10 miles off the coast. Some trips, such as those to Simonsland and Rottemoerog, 10 miles away, are waddlop-one way and made by boat on the return. Others, like that to the Engelsmanplaat, a sandbar whose official elevation at low tide is four inches, are walked in both directions, with the fast-moving tide rolling in behind the returning mud-sloggers. Engelsmanplaat (literally, "Englishman's flat place") was so named, so the story goes, for the kind of place an Englishman would sell to a Dutchman — a temporary.

Story also has it that the Romans reached this part of the world on conquering missions surprised to find the indigenous population living on man-made hills for protection from the sea. Twice in every 24-hour period, the sea would recede, allowing families formerly isolated to reach shore. Thus history's first waddlop-ers.

But to walk in the mud for something other than survival is something else again. Exactly what it is unclear, although guides take the opportunity to educate waddlop-ers on land-reclamation projects en route. And for nature lovers the sport has its moments: At low tide, birds by the thousands come to the wad in search of food, seals lounge lazily on sandbars and other plant and animal life abound — sea lettuce, mussels, jellyfish. It is said that sea dogs — the Dutch term for large seals — number about 500 in the area traversed by waddlop-ers.

What to Wear

The Centrum advises would-be mud-walkers to wear a knit cap, sweater, windbreaker, shorts, wool socks and basketball shoes (not tennis shoes), which collectively may make the difference between the participant — if not turning up on the pages of Vogue — returning to normal life or ending up in the sea. The organizers prohibit alcoholic beverages, request that participants take along a lunch (packed in water-tight bags) and say that it may not be a bad idea to take a camera along ("Inexpensive, because of possible water damage"). The guides — all volunteers — are furnished with firm-strap kits and walkie-talkies that link the groups to the Centrum in Pieterburen. Children under 14 are not allowed on excursions unless accompanied by an adult.

But nothing is free. "The Waddlop-ers," the Centrum's promotional pamphlet says, "is presently endangered by noise and other forms of pollution, including discarded packing materials, old shoes and other refuse of the waddlop-ers." It therefore urges fellow waddlop-ers to be tidy in the mud. "We would hate to include you as one of those responsible for the litter."

A suitable reward for successfully completing one's first waddlop? Perhaps the simple joy of having experienced what one writer has described as "something like snow-shoveling on balloons made of yogurt, most messier." But the Waddlop Centrum goes a step further: It awards to everyone who completes the task a signed diploma — "as proof of accomplishment."

The Waddlop Centrum, Hoofdstad 118, Pieterburen, Groningen, The Netherlands. Telephone 05952-345.

Betty Ford Enters
Hospital for Face Lift

Former first lady Betty Ford is in Eisenhower Medical Center in Rancho Mirage, Calif., for a face lift. The 60-year-old wife of former President Gerald Ford will remain in the hospital for five to seven days, family spokesman Bob Barrett said. "Mrs. Ford is in outstanding health and is enthusiastic about the outcome of the operation," he said. She was quoted as saying that she wanted a "beautiful new face for her beautiful new life."

When Hollywood star John Travolta arrived at London's Empire Theatre in Leicester Square for the first night of his movie "Grease," some women cried out and others fainted. One guest had her dress ripped down the back. Several photographers lost equipment and one had two flash guns smashed. Travolta's bodyguards had to climb on the roof of his limousine to shoot off the fans to get back as police cleared a path for Travolta and his girlfriend, Marilu Henner. "I was terrified — I've never known anything like this," Travolta said once safely inside. Travolta and costar Olivia Newton-John were hurried out of a rear entrance before the film finished to avoid more trouble. While he stayed in his hotel, she went to a party for 1,000 guests.

In Malibu, Calif., Sarah Dylan, ex-wife of singer Bob Dylan, was fined \$125 and received a suspended 10-day jail sentence after she pleaded guilty to disrupting her children's classroom last year. Mrs. Dylan, 38, whose plea was entered by her attorney in her absence, admitted that she and three private detectives burst into Malibu Elementary School to take custody of her four children. The youngsters, Jesse, 11, Anna, 10, Samuel, 9, and Jakob, 6, were the subjects of a custody dispute between the singer and his wife. Mrs. Dylan eventually was granted custody by a court. The Dylans, who had a home in Malibu, were divorced last year.

Six masked bandits armed with pistols broke into the villa of German composer Hans Werner Henze, making off with the equivalent of \$200 in cash, watches and jewelry, police reported. The composer, his wife and five guests were having dinner when the bandits

President Carter, deep in Middle East peace negotiations, reluctantly skipped a fiesta for stock-market enthusiasts, America's transatlantic halloweens and country singer Willie Nelson at the White House. The party didn't seem to suffer. Roman Carter flew by helicopter from the Middle East summit site at Camp David, Md., to be hosted for the backyard buffet her husband had hoped to attend. "It would take something of the magnitude of the summit to keep him away," said from the white bandaged before Nelson, a Carter favorite, began the evening's entertainment.

Pope John Paul I has met with his American cousin, Silvio Luciani, who had come to Rome for the pontiff's installation. The 79-year-old Luciani, a retired backlayer from Maryland, Mich., was received in an audience along with other relatives before their return home. Luciani, first cousin of the pope, emigrated to the United States more than 50 years ago. He and the pope were born in the same village in the Italian Dolomite mountains.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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